CINER

## SUMATRA PEPPER. 20 CASES SUPERIOR GUM COPAL.

100 EEGS SEFINED BALT PLINE, (10 lbs. ench.)
100 BARRELS ALUM.
10 do. BLUE VITRIOL.
10 do. CAYENNE CLOVES.
10 bhds. ENGLISH PARIS WHITE, very superior
10 do. CAYENNE COCOA.
100 BAGS COLUMBO ROUT.
LAGUIRA COFFEE.
TORTOISE SHELL. For sale by
11 ACRER, BROWN & CO.
12 col. 27—4f No. 46 South Front Street.

No. 56 South Front Street.

WINTER GOODS.

DUCKSEIN VESTS; Doeshin Socks; Fur
Gleres; Buffalos Robes; Fur Collists; Petent Leather Caps; Fur Soles; Hantakin Drawess; Otter Caps;
Fur Trinmings; Bear-Skines; Swanadown Trinmings;
Half Seal Caps; Buckshin Gleres.
A large assortment of the foregoing at the store, it
South Third street, wholesale and retail.

SYLVESTERS, BRUTHERS & CO.
Ladies' Tippets, of every description, made on the
shortest notice.

chortest notice.

GILLINGHAM. MITCHELL & CO.

NO. 21 NORTH BECOND STREET,

AVE at private sale, entitled to debenture
4000 pieces long yellow nanheens, very superior

ig.

case 7.5 orange checked ginghams.

do. 4-4 high coloured Scotch lidhfs.

do. turkey red do.

do. bloo, black, brown, one olive superfine cloths.

c. 14—dlm

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S
BHAVER HATS.

A HANDSOME assortment of Ludies,
ing colour-Black, Fawe, Blue, White, light and
dark Purple and Brown, of the meat fushionable shapes,
For sale at
149 Chesset street, opposite the U. B. Bank.

COFFEE, RELISHES, &C, &C. WILL be served up at the PHILABELPHIA
CONFECTIONARY, North East Corner of
Seventh and Walaut streets, every day during the cole
season, from 6 o'clock in the meraing, until 10 o'clock
in the ovening.

Mercantile Library Lectures. POCE HOPKINGON will deliver his secon-lecture on Thursday evening, 17th instant, at hal seven o'clock, at the Franklin Institute. Ticket he course [to consist of not less than ten lectures

Library, To other than members,

## PENMANSHIP. Or the Art of Learning to Write in a short invented for the Utility of COMMERCE.

FTHE important advantages of acquiring the Art of Writing by this new discovery, is its natural tradency in elegance. LEGIBILITY and rapidity of execution, in the short term of 12 LESSONNs, and the observation assurance and command of the PEN.

ET Tuition by an emperienced Pennan. Only 5 admitted in a class, and some under the age of 16.

It is bloud amouths be wasted, years be thrown away, In learning that which source requires a day?

For other particulars enquire at No. 61 AECADE, dec. 14—18.

## THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LOSS BY FIRE.

Capical authorized by Lemanassance 3440,000 CHARTER PERPETUAL
THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that this Company continue to make INSURANCE, either Permanent or Limited, on Property and effects of every desorption, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, on terms as tiberal as any similar Institution. By its Charter it is confined to the single object of INSUR ING PROPERTY ON LAND, OR LYING IN PORT, from less by Fire, and affords the best security against the distress and ruin too often occasioned by the ravages of that destructive element.

Applications made personally, or by letter, at the Office, No. 134 WALNUT STREET, between Fifth and Sixth atreets, Philadelphia, will be promptly at-

JONATHAN SMITH, Secretary

# THE AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
DAILY make INSURANCE on property of every description, from LOSS or DAMAGI every description, from LOSS or DAMAGE. BY FIRE, on terms as reasonable and LIBERAL as any similar lastitution in the United States.

Applications at the Office, No. 101 CHESNUT STREET, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

JOB BACON, Secretary. 

BINDERS PLOUGH KNIVES.
UST received and for sale, at No. 8 South
Front street, 4th door below Market, BINDERS'
OUGH KNIVES, at 6 dollars per dozen.

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## J. W. WILLIAMS, NA 13 CHENNUT STREET, SIGN & ORNAMENTAL march 14-4f PAINTER.

WILSON'S PATENT WILSON'S PATENT
QUARE, and Instructions in the art of cutting garments agreeably to his system, engraving
of the report of fashions, secompanied with directons for
naking up the anne, to be had at the Agent's Office
No. 40 North Third street.

BOY. 2—If

is, 60 North Third street.

COTILLION PARTIES.

GUILLOU has the honour to inform his or grown-up pupils, and the laides and gentleman mateurs who have subscribed, and those who wish to no so to, his Cetillion Parties, that the first one will take alose on Saturday want, the 20th rost.

V. G. will see at his room, No. 62 South Fourth treet, an Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and isturday morning, from 10 o'clock until 12, to deliver be ticke as of admittance. Price of subscription \$5.

ANNUALS, FOR 1830.

UST received and for sale by GEORGE W.

DONOHITE, No. 190 South Second street,
THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, 1830, 12 engravings.
THE TOKEN,
THE PEARL,
1890, 8 do.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

ULL & WHITE have for asle at their Paper Warehouse, No. 4 Decator at rest, Imperial, per Royal, Royal, and Sictions printing paper, of the part of the part

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Fonicacy, No. 1 2 and 5.
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Folicand Heart Pout.
Rount Boards, Box Boards, &c.
Hanging Paper, Hordware, &c.
Wrangeng, Peper, of vericus since.
Together with a complete vericity of Paper, all of which with a complete vericity of Paper, all of which will be said at the lowest prices for cash, or approved paper.

The Memento for 1850. Ust published and for sale by J. GRIGG, No. 9 North Fourth street, The Memento; or Jady and Gcutleman's Diary for 1820. LETTERS TO YOUNG LADIES.

UST published and for cale by JOHN Grand Lady on a variety of useful at the published and grand gran

MEMENTO FOR 1830.

JUST received and for sale by E. L. CAREY
& A. HART, overser of Fourth and Chesant.

The Mements; or Lady's and Goutleman's Duny for

1830.

Also, Lafsyste in America; Wish Ton Wish, Memoirs of Arthur Lesy Life of Sammerfield; Hall's Sketches of Irish Character; Geosses' Guide; Cach's Oracle; Aguitadie; The Kopusie; The Gen; The Proget-Na.Not; The Iris; The Literary Storroller, The Bijon; Wissen's Wreath, Princhelshy's Offerings America, Caches, Were Committee of the Committee of the Caches, Cac

GOLD VISITING CARDS. UST received from London, an assortane
of the above new and splended article, suital
osther for visiting or invitations.
Also, superior NOTE PAPERS, plain or tisted.
JOHN McKEWAN, Jr. Visiting Cards Engraved and Printed.

THOMAS T. HOGG & CO. SIGN PAINTERS, AND IMITATORS OF WOOD, &C. NOS. 33 & 33 ARCADE.

ANDREWS' DROLLERIES,

ANDREWS' DROLLERIL'S,
PRICE 6 CENTS.

THIS day is published by NEAL & MACKENZIE, 201 Chount street, between the Theatre and Arcade, ANDREWS' DROLLERIES, containing soveral new popular Cenic Songs, using at the
different Theatres in this sity, meong them will be
found, the Jonehers, as using by Mr. Andrews, New
Baron Mouchaneen, as sung by Mr. Sloman, "Etiquotte," or the King of Arragen os onag by Mr. Agdrews; The Ten Tax" A Yankes Song, sung by Mr. Andrews; Little Pigs, A Glee, as veng by Mosars. Andrews; The Ten Tax" A Yankes Song, sung by Mr. Andrews; Little Pigs, A Glee, as veng by Mosars. Anddrews, Fisher and Walton, Old Eing Cole, A Glee,
sung by Micsers. Andrews, Fisher and Walton, Ladies'
Poke Bonnets, sung by Mr. Sloman; Pin a Man that
Loves a Good Song, sung by Mr. Andrews, &. &.
dec. 14—1f

RESPECTPULLY informs his friends and the lip, that he still continues the above business old established stand, No. 20 South Third street, v

Bix oreight Pantaloon and Vest makers wants

Turner's New Dramatic Repository.

Tourner's New Dramatic Repository.

Tand Mrs. Pearson, Mrs. Austin, Miss Relly, Steems, Mrs. Austin, Miss Relly, Steems, Finn, &. -All the Plays, &c. in which these celebraned Actors perform, may be had at Turner's New Itamatic Repository, No. 9 Arcade; and nearly all the popular Transition, Committee, Committee, Operas, Melo Dramas, and Farces, acted in

elies, Comedies, Operas, Mcio Dramas, and Faries, acted in America.

A few copies of the Hypozrite; Merchant's Wesking, Ryadnet Caswallon; Richelica; Tempest Klenat; Ohelio; Maobeth; King Lear; Virginius; Fatientias; William Teit; France; Deef and Dumb; Fati Fry; Birranger; As you Like it, &c. &c.

Aleo, Elion's New Counce from Bonds, containing all the popular and sanitred comps of Bonds, David, On, Andrews, Roberts, and all the choice Sprints of the Re. The Side Crack er; Tipy; Rown's Counce Econgeter; New Medley of Secutionatial and Counce Econgeter; New Medley of Secutionatia and Counce Econgeter; Theatrical badgets, Terpiciparious, Brown's and Bixon's Droileries, &c. &c.

100. 18—11

DANIEL R. HELLY. MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 125 Arch, a few doors east of Fourth street, respectfully increase his friends and the public, that he has received, reports of the Fall and Winter fashious, for 1928 and 50, and is prepared to fill all orders catemated to him with nestness and despatch.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH M. PAUL, deceased, are requested to
make immediate payment, and those having claims
against said estate, to present them, for settlement, to
JOHN PAUL,
JOHN PAUL,
JOHN PAUL,
ROWLAND JONES,
dec. 9—Im

SHARSPEARD REPECTORY

AND OYBTER ESTABLISHMENT,
North-West Corner of Sixth and Chesnut Streets.

The Subscribers respectfully inform their
friends and the public, that they have fitted up the
above establishment in first rate style, and hope, by attention, and keeping superior strickes of each kind, in
season, that they will merit a share of public patronage.
They are determined that nothing in their power shall
be wanting to make it a first rate establishment.

The following articles suny be had, at any hour in the
day:—

Boned Turkey,
Ducks,
Heef-Stenks,
Veal Cutlets,
Omlets,
Ham and Eggs,
Game,
Soused Tripe,
Oyster Pie,
Apple Taris,
Cranberry Tarts,
Blackmange, Ham,
Chickens,
Venison,
Muston Chops,
Pork Chops,
Corn'd Beef,
Terrapius,
Boused Piga' Feet,
Chicken Pie,
Apple Pie,
Apple Pie,
Apple Pie,
Cam Tarts,
Cram Tarts,
Cram Tarts,
Choused Chocolate, Oysters in every variety of cocking; Oysters put p for exportation, suitable to all climates; Dianors and Suppers prepared for families, parties, and societies, on the shortest sotice, and on reasonable terms; Pastrys, Preserves, Pallies, &c. &c.
N. B. A large room for Parties.
dec. 7—47

N. B. A large room for Parties.

dec. 7—4f

PARCHILD'S EURE REMINY

FOR THE CURE OF

Serafula or King's Evik, Styphilis, or Venercal and Mercercal

disceases, Rheumatinen, Ulexes. White Swellings, diseases

of the favor and Skin, general debility, and all diseases

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of the favor and Skin, general debility, and all diseases

arking from an impure state of the blood.

"Wife Proprietor of this Medicine has fest much reluctance

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conviction of its utility and importance, asked by the edictation of this fressed, enough save induced him to bring it forwards

at this period, when the many added Panacea monsters are

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## FOR ST. THOMAS

The fast sailing and couper bottomed Brig PEGASUS, Walland States.

Land, Master. For passage only, boston, to the Master, at the second what above Pine street, or THOMAS TAYLOR, No. 248 South Frant street. To sail positively on Tuesday, the 22d last.

dec. 16—181 dec. 16-dit

House, on Monday, the 4th of Juntary Board. Extract from the 2nd article of 11th 5

Not more than three fourths of the better of the set of fac-corporation.

Not more than three fourths of the Directors elected by the Blockholders, who shall he in office at the time of an an-sual election, thall he decided for the next succeeding year, and no Director shall held his office more than given years, cut of four in successions. But the Director who shall be the President at the time of an election may always be re-directed, doc. 15—444.

NEW BOOKS. The Pearl, for 1830, 8 splendid engravings.
Ensure Moreimer, a Moral Tale, by Mrs. Hagiss,
Pleasing and Instructive Stories, by Mrs. Hughs,
Stories for Adelside, by the author of Stories for 1
The Hoys' Own Hook.
The Youths' Keepush. UST published by THOMAS T. ASH, No.

## SAM PATCH!!

PART PATURE 1.

R the name of PATURE beds this notice. I am not prepared to astonish by assouncing his re-appearance, his sole object is to stread your stream on the prepared to astonish by assouncing his re-appearance, his sole object is to stread your stream on the point of the prepared of the prepa

THE SPORTING MAGAZINE. THE SPORTING MAGAZINE.

10. 4, rew measures, 1999.

CONTENTS—Messels of fits Archy Bronnel; Grey Domest.

The Broad Hores in Kentucky; Neiston of Frincer, Galeje, the impacted horses Bell Air, Calypes Hornes of the offentine, Tanaing Wild and Vicious Bernes by a fleets Hothoot, Racing in Bugtang; Hints to Sporters, No. 2; Baribal Gross, etachs of its habits, Act.; Pointer, Settler, and Springer Frajectiles; Story of the Clumbing Dong Cannies Hygiang; Care by Wormen in Dung, Natural History of the Dowr, Deer Honding in Carolina described; Hunting Song, the Horu of Chang; Red Fox, remarks on, in Virginia; A Hunt in the Blacks. A Morning with the Baltimore Fack of Hounds; Interesting Particulars in the Natural History of the Gualit, Fushing extraordinary in Carolina; Duty on Game in England; Sporting Intelligence; Tuf Register, List of Pedigrees.

The Sporting Magazine is publ shed monthly, at \$5 per annum.

E. LITTELL & BROTHER, armer of Chesnut & Seventh ats. dec. 16-dif

## CLOTHING AT COST,

THE subscriber will dispose of, at coat, his extensive stock of Ready Made Clothing, unlighter 15th day of January, when the remainder, if sufficient remains to warrent a cale, will be cold at public and, On band, a handsome assortment of super Chith, Cassimerer, Vestings, &c. which he is prepared to

LIFEOF SUMMERFIELD. MEMOIRS of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. John Summerfield, A. M. late a prescher in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church: by John Holland—with an istroductory letter by James Montgomer.

fonigonery.

Sermons by the late Rev. Joseph S. Buckminster,
ow first published from the author's manuscripts—fur
ale by E. LITTELL & BROTHER,
dec. 18—dSt corner of Chemat and Seventh sts.

CHEAP EDITIONS. UST published and for sale by E. L. CAREY

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dec. 12—1w

Schuylkill Coal—for \$7 50 per Ton.

THE Subscribers have for sale Schuylkill

Coal, from Lewis's Centre, Ravenedse, Spohn, and other approved Mines, which they will be pleased to deliver at the dones of their customers, at the rate of \$7 50 per ton of \$240 lbs.

Erg Coal \$6 50 per ton.

Orders left at No. 6 Minor street, and at the whorf of the Subscribers, Callowhill street, Schuylkill, will receive immediate attention.

dec. 13—4f

J. R. & J. M. BOLTON.

dec. 15—4f

ANNUALE FOR 1830.

ANNUALE FOR 1830.

FOR sale by JOHN GRIGG, No. 9 north
Fourth street, The Kepsake, The Gem; The
Forget-me-not; The Iris; The Literary Souvenir; The
Bijon; Winter's Wreath; Friendship's Offering; Amulet; New-Year's Gift; Juvenile Forget me-not; Token;
Atlantie Souvenir; Pearl; Youth's Keepsake; Lady's
Library; Gentleman's Library.

Also—Life of Summerfield; Encyclopadia Americana, vol. 1; Lafsyette in America; Wu-Ton-Wish;
Coleridge's Aids to Reflection; finil's Travel's in America, &c.—All of which will be sold very cheap.

dec. 15—d6t

dec. 15-d6t SHERIFF'S SALE. SHERIFF'S SALE.

D'V virtue of sandry write of Fiori Facias, to me directed, wiff he dod, at Public Vendue, on Friday. December 18, 1839. at 10 o'clock in the forence, a the residence of James Shaw, eld York Rend, below Poplar Lac.

A quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of Tables, Bureaus, Chairs, Beds. Bedstends, Anditons, Showel and Tongs, Carpete, Window Slinde, &c. &c. Brown of James Slaw, and to be seld by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1e39.—13—3

A new and large three story brick house, shished in the most modern style, and calculated to accommodate a fashionable family. The situation is in Sinth, a few shorrs showe Vine street, and possesses all the advantages of a eighbourhood that can be desired. Besides marble mantels, perform, connected by fulding droves, onel grates, Venitian windows, and spaceous back buildings, there is a bath bouse, a cistern and hydrant in the yard; and upon the rear of the left, which fromts on Julianna street, my be exceed a coach house, with all the necessary stabilize. Apply at 233 Vice street, between Sinth and Seventh streets.

HOUSEKEEPER'S MANUAL.

JUST published and for sale by JOHN
GRIGG. No. 9 North Fourth Street. The Cook's
Oracle and Housekeeper's Manual; containing receited
for Cookery, and directions for Carbing, with a complete system of Cookery for Catholic Families. Hy
William Kitchiner, M. D. Adapted to the American
Public, by a Medical Gentleman. dec. 10—6t

# PROM BLACKWOOD'S MADARINE THE RIVER. River! River! fittle bliver! Bright you sporkle on your way, O'er the yellow pebbles dancing, Through the flowers and foliage ginneing. Like a child at play.

River! River! rapid River!
Swifter now you ally away;
Swift and allent as an arsow,
Titrough a channel dark and narrow,
Like tife's closi

strical pre-eminence:

ON THE RUN OF ROMES AND SULSET.

'What play to night?' says angry Ned,

As up from hed be rouses,

'Romeo again?' and shakes his head,

Pope's 1, do. do dec. 16-4f

JEPHSON'S FLUXIONS.
A LONDON copy of "The Fluxional Calculus, an elementary treatise designed for the use of Students of the Universities, by Thomas Jephson, B. D." for eale. Inquire at this office.

Schuyikill Coal—for \$7 50 per Ton.

Coal, from Lewis's Centre, Ravenedale, Spohn, and other approved Mines, which they will be pleased to deliver at the doors of their customers, at the rate of \$7.50 per not of \$240 biss.

the footsteps of civilization in this country may be traced in the bleed of the original inhabitants; how easily the colonists were seved to hostility by the just of conquest; how more less and exterminating was their warfare. The less gination shrinks at the idea, how many intellectual beings were hunted from the earth; how many brave and noble hearts, of nature's sterling coinage, were broken down and trampled in the dust.

ments of law, by which an injury may be legally inflicted. Leading facts are all by which he judges, and it was enough far Philip to know, that, before the intrusion of the Europeans, his countrymen were lords of the soil, and that now they were becoming vagabonds in the land of their fathers.

Mary ourning ferm.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, PUBLISHER, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.—TERMS \$9 PER ANNUM, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADV

that, before the intrusion of the Europeans, his countrymen were local of their fathers.

But whatever may have been his feelings of general heatility, and his particular indignation at the treatment of his brether, he suppressed them for the praemt, renewed the centract with the settlers, and resided peaceably for many years at Pokanekt, or, as it was called by the English, Mount Hope, the ancient seat of deminion of his tribe. Suspicions, however, which were at first but vague and indefinite, began to acquire form and subtance, and he was at length charged with attempting to instigate the various tribes of the east to rice as a tonce and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice and the residence of the control of the east to rice at once and he residence of the control of the control of the east to rice at once and he residence of the control of the east to rice at the residence of the in the a bod at Bartholousee fair, he Moor correct altitudes the special content of the second of th

resent of the laselyest Long at the

Even in the last refuge of desperation and despitie, a sulten grandeur scenar to gather round his memory. We picture him to ourselves seated among his care-worn followers, brooding in alleace over his blasted fortunes, and acquiring a carage sublimity from the wildness and dreariness of his lutking place. Defeated, but not dismayed—crashed to the earth, but not humilisted; he accused to grow more haughty beneath distance, and to receive a fifted satisfaction in draining after first dregs of hitterness. Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune; but desiming the list dregs of hitterness. Little minds are tamed and subdued by minfortune; but great minds rive above it. The very idea of submission wakened the fury of Philip, and he are smole to death one of his followers, who proposed an expedient of peace. The brother of the viction made his escape, and, in revenge, but ayed the retract of his chieffain. A body lif white men and hudians were immediately despatched to the awarm where Philip lay crouched, glating with fury and despair. Hefore he was aware of their approach, they had began to aurround him. In a little while, he saw five of his frustiest followers laid dead at his feet; all revisence was vain; he rushed forth from his fevert, and made a headlong attempt at escape, but was shot, through the heart by a renagado liddian of hipown nation.

ladian of hipown nation.

Such is the scenty story of the brave, but unfortunate King Philip; persecuted while living, and slandered and d shonored when dead. If, hencever, we consider even the prejudited anecdotes furnished us by his enemies we may perceive in them traces of amiable and lofty character, sufent to awaken sympathy for the fate and respect his memory. We find, amid all the harassing and farecious passions of constant waifare, carse and ferocious passions of constant watfare, he way alive to the softer fielings of consubint leve and paternal tenderness, and to the gener-ous sentiment of friendship. The captivity of he "beloved wife and only son" are mentione he "beloved wife and only son" are neutroned with exultation, as causing him poignant misery; the death of any near friend is triumphantly recorded as a new blow on his sensibilities; but the treachery and desertion of many of his followers, in whose affections he had confided, is said to have desolated his heart, and bereaved him of all further comfort. He was a patriot, extached to his native soil—a prince, true to he are included and indicate the first way are and indicate to the way and indicate the first way are and indicate to the way are a first way and indicate the first way are a solution of the way are a solution of the way are a solution. attached to his native soil—a prince, true to he subjecte, and indignant of their wrongs—a solder, darneg in battle, firm in adversity, patient of fatigue, of hunger, of every variety of boddy suffering; and ready to perish in the cause he had espoused. Froud of heart, and with an unitaneable laye of natural liberty, he preferred to enjoy it among the bease of the forest, or in the timal and familished recesses of swamps and dismal and famished recessor of swamps and tecrasses, rather than bow his haughty spirit to submission, and live dependent and despised in the ease and luxury of the setflements. With heroic qualities, and hold achievements, that he lived a wanderer and a fugitive in his native land, and went down, like a foundering bark, amid darkness and tempest—without an eye to weep his fall—or a friendly hand to record his

## THE INSUGURATION.

Handissuman, Dec. 15.—The inauguration of Mr. Wolf, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place the day is the half of the House of Representatives, in presence of the members of both Houses, and a vast assemblage itliaens from every part of the state.

There is no doubt that Gen. Samurt. M'Kgan, of alford commy, all present a member of the State Ses, will be appointed by Gov. Wolf, Secretary of the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

# GEORGE WOLF,

Tuesday, December 15th, 1829.

Frilow Citterns:--In assuming upon my Fellow Cirieks:—In assuming upon myself the execution of the important trust, which, by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, has been consided to me, I avail myself of this solemn occasion, thus publicly to express to those citizens my grateful acknowledgments for their unmerited kindness, so freely and so signally bestowed, and to assure them of the anxious solicitude I shall ever feel for their welfare and of the investment of the environment. happiness, and of my unceasing endeavours,

whilst in their service, to merit in some measure this distinguished mark of their confidence. If, in the course of the frequent vicissitudes and changes inseperable from our elective form of government, but salutary and essential to the preservation of its purity and the faithful admipreservation of its purity and the wisest and most rienced of our citizens, when called to dis experienced of our citizens, when called to dis-charge its highest functions, have not failed to evince these sensations of difficulty of the trust inspired, what feelings of despondency and fearful anxiety must not be awakened in the breast of him, one of the humblest of your citi-zens, who is about to enter upon the same ardu-ments, under citizens at one adverse out duties, under encumulances at o ous duties, under circumstances at once adverse, intricate and embarrassing (who can be no claim to other than the ordinary endowments of nature, and who cannot fad to be peculiarly conscious of his own deliciencies and imperfections.

But if, notwithstanding all these discouraging circumstances by which I feel myself surround-

ed, an honest seal for the public good; if an ar-dont desire to promote the general welfare and happiness of the people; if an assiduous and undont desire to promote an assiduous and un-bappiness of the people; if an assiduous and un-tring deretion to the advancement of their best interests; and if an unwearied industry in the faithful discharge of official duties, can in any necessary compensate for the absence of those accomplishments and attainments so necessary and desirable in the character of a chief magisand decrable in the character of a cute in agua-trate of a great and growing common wealth, or will in some degree justify the choice which its clisses have made, I trust I may be permitted to asy, without incurring the imputation either of anity or presumption, that such shall not be

That, in the discharge of the various and cated duties which have been assigned to me, I shall often err, admits of no doubt to be from error is not the lot of frail home exempt from error is not the lot of faul homa-nity; voluntary errors will not be committed for such as are involuntary, and result from the weakness and imperfection of our nature, I shall heapsak the indulgence and forbearance of my fellow citizens, firmly relying on their candor,

fellow eitzens, fruity relying on their candor, intelligence and discrimination, to ascribe them to the proper source.

In administering the affairs of the government, the constitutions of this state and of the union, which in your presence I have this day solemnly sworn to support, will be my guides. The immutable principles of justice and of equal rights, on which they are based, will be scalousrights, on which they are based, will be realisately guarded and maintained. The powers vented in the executive branch of the government, by the constitution, will be exercised with that caution and discretion which their importance derigand, and so as in no case to trains and the Emile prescribed by that instrument. All laws, the execution of which falls within the scope of according duties, will be executed into affect, in executive duties, will be carried into affect, in such manner as to ensure equal and exact jus-

tree to off.

The republican maxime, that the people are the source of all political power; that governments are in-finited for their benefit; that those who administer them are their nervants, hound to shey their wiff, so far as that will can be disknown or ascertained; accountable to for all their official acts, and responsi-them for all wifful omission of duty, have

ing the feelings of the reader in favour of the bapless were on whom he revules. "Philp," he savings wild beast, having been such as the proper of the communication and laws of his was driven to his was driven ed to an office of 170kt or profit, until he shall have established a character for moral integrity, industry, sobriety, and a capacity to discharge his official duties personally and without a reliance on others. Justice to the public, as well as the moral character of the state itself. demand a rigid adherence to this rule, and i demand a rigid adherence to this rule, and it is earnestly hoped and expected, that every good citizen of the commonwealth, will contribute his aid to carry it into complete operation and effect. He who has been dishonest in his private transactions, or has proved unfaithful in the matter of a private trust, can have no claim to public confidence; it would be mentally and unique that the this high promptent quitable and unjust, that the idle incompetent individual should be suffered to pocket the emoate of an office, the duties of which he has neither the capacity nor the inclination to per form, whilst the competent industrious citizen who would discharge its duties with honor to himself and advantage to the public, is doomed to be overlooked and neglected. Sound a oralito be overlooked and neglected. Some novair-y as well as public policy require, that the ruin-ous and desolating sin of intemperance should be discountenanced and rooted out of society, not encouraged by the bestowal of places of trust and profit on its votaries. It is manifested from the very nature and design of our civil institutions, that those to whom any part of the pub-lic business is untrusted, should be such as will make it their business, not only thoroughly to iderstand their duty, but who will, also, indus-triously and faithfully attend to its perform-

To maintain relations with the general government and those of our sister states, at or friendly and conciliatory, will be my constant aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, tending to promote the general welfare, as it will be my duty, so also will it accord with my inclination and best wishes; should encroach ments unhappily be made by either, on the rights of the state or any of its citizens, they will be resisted in a manner becoming the dignity of great and independent sovereignty.

With regard to the great question of internal improvement (about which there seems to be

improvement (about which there seems to be some diversity of opinion, and upon which it may be expected that I should express my own,) whether considered in reference to the powers of the general government, to aid in construct-ing works of internal improvement, of a nation-

of the general government, to aid in constructing works of internal improvement, of a national character by the appropriation of money for such objects; or in reference to the policy of this state, in constructing useful and necessary works of improvement within its own limits, at its own expense, and under the immediate supervision and control of its constituted authorities, I can truly say, that I have never doubted the former, and that nothing has yet transpired to induce me to question the latter.

That Pennsylvania, patriotic, enlightened and prosperous, bleased with a constitution securing to her citizens the highest privileges man is destined to enjoy upon the earth; containing a population, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and possessing a soil capable of the highest possible state of cultivation, rich in her agricultural, her manufacturing and mineral productions, is destined, at no remote period, by a wise course of legislation, and a skilful husbanding of her resources, to become, as from her local position and the physical advantages she so pre-eminently enjoys; she of right ought to be, the brightest star in our political galaxy, can exercely admit of a doubt. First, in the march of internal improvement, Pennsylvania will be he last to recede from a system which promises scarcety admit of a doubt. First, in the march of internal improvement, Pennsylvania will be the last to recede from a system which promises so much, and from which, by pursuing a judicious and prudent course of policy, there is so little to fear. A system of internal improvement by the character advances to ment progressive in its character, advancing to-wards its final consummation, steadily but sure-ly, conducted skifully, and on principles of pri-dence and economy; not suffered in its course to outstrip the credit, or to impair the public con-fidence in the fiscal operations of the state, such to my coming, to form a promiser feaought, in my opinion, to form a prominent fea re in our state policy The internal wealth and resources of the

state, consisting of agricultural productions, which may be increased to an incalculable ca-tent; of iron ore and coal, authracite and bitutent; of iron ore and coal, anthracite and bitu-minous, imbedded in our hills and our valles al-most without limit and without stint; besides a variety of other valuable productions which are constantly developing themselves, cannot be made available to their possessors, or to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the community, without the aid of such artificial comunications, as will facilitate their transportation and conveyance from the places where they are produced or deposited, to such points and places where they may be profitably converted and disposed of to the uses for which God and nature have designed them. But to open such communications must be the work of is, to enable our citizens to reap the golden satisfice to force us into measures which in the patience to force us into measures which in the end may greatly retard, if not entirely defeat the object we have so much at heart—by at-tempting too much we shall only embarase our operations, and protract the accomplishment of our designs; the credit of the state and the pub-

evenuent such as I have described; as one to tom the character as well as the prosperity the state, and the conforts and conveniencies all its citizens cannot fail to be subjects of the deepest solicitude and concern, I would take occasion respectfully to suggest, whether we would not be more likely to ensure success to would not be more likely to ensure success to the system itself, by contining, for the present, all our energies as well as all the means of the state to the works already commenced, and to the gradual extension of such as require to be extended to answer their original design, or to render them useful and profitable to the public; hereby comming their speedy completion and ecuring to the treasury an additional source of revenue which will relieve it from embarram revenue which will releve it from embarrass-ment, inspire confidence in its resources, and give a new impetus to the public mind and feel-ing in favor of commencing and conducting to successful completion, hereafter, other impor-tant objects of enterprise and public utility.

To add, encourage, and protect agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the three important branches of our national industry, as well as the great sources of wealth and prosperity to our citizens, and I may add, of real independence to our common country, are powers to be record exclaimed by Congress, and with that are and caution which shall secure to the one, qual advantages with the other. It cannot be onied, however, that the latter branch of our them for all wilful omission of duty, have been and will continue to be cherished by me.

In the distribution of the accurate patronage, in adequate to attain the end desired, we may ple, and administered on the purest principles of the manufacturing establishments, will some the province to account the province the

safely confide in that august body, within whose province the subject rests, that the proper remedy will be applied. The talents and enlightened patriotism, too, of the delegation representing this state in the national legislature, give ample assurance, that the honor of the state, and the true interests of its citizens, have been deposited in safe hands, and that they will neither be compromized nor neglected. That the protecting system will continue to be chetished by the mass of our citizens, who esonot fail to perceive that on the permanency of that course of policy, their best interests will materially depend, can scarcely admit of a doubt; and so long as the people continue to cherish rially depend, can scarcely admit of a doubt; and so long as the people continue to cherish the system, there will be little cause to fear that their representatives will ren counter to it. Although the legislatures of the different states can exercise no immediate control over this important and deeply interesting subject; yet the expression of its opinions and views by the legislature of a state to the Congress of the U. States, in relation to the great measures of national policy depending before that body, will not fail to command a respectful attention, and be received with that deference which is due from the national government to the interests and wants of one of its constituent members. There are, however, other branches of productive in dustry, which properly fall within the scope of are, nowever, other branches of productive in dustry, which properly fall within the scope of the municipal regulations of the state govern-ments, and over which a salutary influence may be shed by legislative enactments, tending to protect those engaged in them against imposi-tion and loss, and to ensure to their labour its tion and loss, and to ensure to their labour its legitimate return; such are some of the mechanic arts and other brances of bosiness pursued by the working classes, immediately connected with them. Every legislative enactment having for its object to foster and encourage this use-ful and valuable portion of our citizens, is an incentive to a laudable emulation to excel in every species of industry embraced within its ent having incentive to a laudable emulation to excel in every species of industry embraced within its provisions; and it is a duty of the first obligation imposed upon those entrusted with the administration of Government, to infuse into the ranks of industry a spirit of filial confidence, that their interests will not be treated with indifference and neglect by those who are bound to protect them, and to furnish the assurance, that they, too, are objects of the care and solicitude of those who emphatically are the guardians of the peoples' rights.

It will not be expected, that, on an occasion such as the present, any thing should be said in reference to the state of the commonwealth, or the measures to be submitted to the deliberations of the legislature during the present session; the measures for my respected predecessor has presented both in detail. But I would call the attention of that portion of my fellow-citi-

sion; the message of my respected predecessor has presented both in detail. But I would call the attention of that portion of my fellow-citizens, who compose the legislative branch of the government, to one or two topics, the first of which, it seems to me, no executive magistrate can abstain from pressing on the attention of the legislature without being justly chargeable with a culpable neglect of duty; I mean that clause of the constitution which enjoins that "the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught grate;" an injunction which I trust no statesman will disregard or philanthropist treat with neglect. This call has been so frequently made by the eminent statesmen who have preceded me in the executive department of this government, that I fear a repetition of it now, will be considered as forming a subject too stale and hacknied to be productive of any beneficial effects; but as some of those calls have heretofore produced favorable results, may I not be permitted to indulge the hope, that the enlightened body I am now addressing, will turn their attention to the injunction itself, as being one, which, considering the high source from which it emanates, is entitled to their unqualified deference and respect. The philanthropic design, and patriotic intention of the framers of the constitution cannot, certainly, be passed over with indifference by any legislative body which views the subject of education in all its important bearings, as well with regard to the evils resulting to society from a want of that more and scholastic instruction to which a large portion of our citizens, who are now destitute of the means of obtaining them, is doomed; moral and schotastre instruction to watch a large portion of our citisens, who are now desti-tute of the means of obtaining them, is doomed as in reference to the stability and permenancy of our free institutions, themselves, which mus-always materially depend on the virtue and inelligence of the people. It is an incontroverti-ble truth, that civil liberty never can flourish in the same soil with innerty never can flourish in the same soil with ignorance; to be duly appreciated and rationally enjoyed, the ample privileges it confers, and the rich blessings it imparts, must be felt and understood; without the lights of education, the only true source of correct information, this never can be accomplished. That legislature therefore, which shall have deviced and brought to maturity a system of education, the same of education and the same of That legislature therefore, which shall have de-vised and brought to maturity a system of edu-cation, by means of primary or common schools to be established throughout the state, and sup-ported by its own munificence and liberality, on a scale so broad and extensive as to reach every village and neighborhood, and which shall in-sure to every indigent child in the common-wealth the rudiments of learning at least, will not only have contributed largely to the tustion of our free institutions, but re-itself a monument of imperishable fame.

Our judiciary system, too, would seem to ur im- quire revision, and ought, it is believed, to form nother subject for the serious deliberations of another subject for the serious deliberations of the legislature. Under the present system, the time of the judges of the supreme court is so constantly engrossed and occupied, and their labouts have become so onerous and incessant, that there is no opportunity afforded for reading that there is no opportunity afforded for reading the confidence in the confidence in the state and the public confidence in the construction of the public confidence in the construction of the construction and the unavoidable delays consequent there

and the unavoidable delays consequent thereon, are becoming cvils of no small magnitude. Whether establishing a tribunal to sit as a court of errors and appeals, increasing the number of judges on the bench of the supreme court, or so organizing the present courts as to ensure a more equal distribution of labour among the judges of the supreme court, and those of the common pleas, having a tendency to expedite the public business and to give more vigor and efficiency to the administration of the laws, would afford the better remady, is a question subspitted. afford the better remedy, is a question submitted with great deference to the wisdom of the legis

With an anxious desire on my part, to cultivate with an anxious desire on my part, to cultivate spirit of friendship, harmony and good will with all those connected with the administration of the government, and more especially with those who constitute its legislative department, I piedge myself, that, to all their measures tending to promote the public good, I will yield a cheerful and hearty concurrence, asking in results resistantly in the contraction of most feeting and the series of the contraction of the cheerful and hearty concurrence, asking in ra-turn a reciprocity of good feeling on their part together with their aid and co-operation in such measures, tending to the same object, as the executive may from time to time find it neces-sary and expedient to recommend.

care and caution which shall secure to the one, equal advantages with the other. It cannot be denied, however, that the latter branch of our industry, and which is of vital importance to the people of Pennsylvania, is still in a great measure in its infancy, and requires the artificial stimulus of legislation, to bring it to that state of perfection in which it may take its rank in point of prosperity with, and contribute to the successful advancement of the other two. It is believed that the late act of Congress, "in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," has gone far to produce the result desired; the clibical of the provisions of the act just men. Permit me, fellow citizens, before closing this of arbitrary power and oppression, we have been permitted to enjoy the inestimable bles-

administered peaceably but promptly, and executed even unto the death of the offender, with of the penalties they inflict; of liberty, civil and religious, secured to as by written constitutions, bearing in their train the freedem of speech, the freedem of the press, and last, though not least, the free exercise of the rights of conseinnes; privileges, which it is devoutly hoped no American citizen, will ever relinquish but with his life, whatever may be the specious pretext to induce the exercise. In short, we inhabit a country, which from its earliest infancy to the present day, Providence, by the most signal manifestations of its goodness and protecting care, seems to have distinctly marked for its own. And permit me here emphatically to say, that if there is a nation on the face of the earth, which, more than any other, is bound to be devoted to its God by all the sacred ties of gratitude and, love that nation is the American people.

people.

Having now, follow citizens, briefly delineated to you some of the general principles by which in the course of my administration I shall be governed, and adverted to others which will be cherished and maintained. I shall, in the fear and as I humbly trust, under the guidance and direction of that all wise Being in whose hands are the destines of men and of nations, pro-ceed to the discharge of my duty.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society having, with the anetton and by the recommendation of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, resolved to send a vessel to Liberia, with such persons of colour as may be liberated from slavery, and who are willing to emigrate to Africa, has made an arrangement to transport optical of the houdred emancipated slaves in the brig Liberia. of this port, which vessel will said hence, for Norfolk, in a few days, to receive the emigrants and convey them to the American colony. The Society has by the liberality of many citizens of Philadelphia, been able to procure funds nearly sufficient to accomplish this desirable object, but still requires a few hundred dollars to complete the equipment of the expedition. The friends of African civilization, and of the abdition of slavery, are therefore most respectfully lavited to contribute to this object, either by donations of money, materials for clothing, books and stationary (for the library and schools of the colony) or in any other way which their liberality or convenience may suggest. Donations in money will be gratefully received by Dr. Thomas C. James, No. 7 York Building, the President of the Society, and Gerard Ralston, No. 103 Seath Front street, Treaserer. Donations in other articles will be received by Gerard Ralston and John Hanson, the owner of the brig Liberia, No. 3 North Water street.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Parent COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

street.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Paren Society has a list of the names of several hundred slaves, whose masters will gratuitously emancipate them, at soon as the necessary funds shall be obtained for their tonveyance to dilberia.

The editors of the city

he editors of the city papers are respectfully re-ited to give the above an insertion.



Theatre-Chesnut street. BOXES, 75 cents-PIT, 37 1-9-GALLERY, 25. This evening, December 17, Will be presented the Play of

		HARKE		
Pizarro,			Mr. Woo	D.
Alonzo,			Mr. Row	BOTHAM.
Sentinel,	*********		Mr. J. Jr	FERSON.
Rolla			Mr. Hou	T.
			Mr. Jarr	
Elvira			Mrs. Woo	J.D.,
Cora	********	**********	Mrs. Ror	ra
Mr. Gillman. Mrs. Dudie Mrs. Grims Sophia. Mary,	ley,		Mr. Jurys Mrs. Turys Mrs. Turys Mrs. Row Mrs. Row Mrs. Wat	ROOM. IR. IR. BOTHAM. UNG.
ably postpoor will be played	d oarly in ti	been of Mr. be ensuing to Drama, ca	led THE DEF	ragement,

Philadelphia Theatre-Arch Street. SECOND NIGHT OF PAUSTUS.

ill be prese	Thi nted,	the	Gr	nud	Mus	imber 17 ical and	Romantic Dra
				U	STU		
Lund toll							Ir. ARCHEB.
er paladiorter spilot ber	e,					M	r. Janvie.
outolio,						M	r. WALTON.
aguer, (pupi	1 to	Fan	mt us	.)			Ir. Andrews.
Lucetta,							ICH. PRANKLIN.
Previous	TH	B	B	AT	H	formed, ROAL	the Farce of

Washington Amphitheatre-N. Liberties MONS. FORIOSO'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, December 17. HORSEMANSHIP
By Master RAYMOND, without saddle or

DRSEMANSHIP, by Mr. S. P. STICKNEY, on 2 Ho The Evening's Pusturing mee to conclude with the adm

THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

Cheanut Street Theatre.—A CARD.

M. R. SLOMAN respectfully announces the conclusion of his re-engagement, and that his HENEFIT will take place on SATURDAY next, being the last time he can have the pleasure of appearing before his friends, previous to his engagements at New York and Charleston.

Saturday next, 19th December, 1829.

Saturday next, 19th December, 1829,
Will be performed a splendid variety of entertainments,
consisting of the sterling Conselly (in which Mrs.
Sloman will appear,) of the
PROVOKED BUSBAND;
OR, A JOURNEY TO LONDON.
Lady Townly... (her last appearance)... Mrs. Bloman.
Squire Richard,... Mrs. Bloman.
In the course of the evening, Mr. Sloman will singcercal New Comic Songs, never hefore song by him in
this city, including a New Song, dedicated to the Philadelphas Firemen—a copy of which may be obtained
on Schrödy morning, at the Theatre, or of T. Dusilver,
Market street.
A New Song, entitled Manacy is your Prized 1. In A New Song, entitled Money is your Friend! Is it

not?

A Comic Song—Getting a Living by Dying all day,
George Alexander Stavens' description of a Stern—
which will be song in the dress and character of a shipwrecked Sailor, with an appropriate Sea Scene, ahip in
distress, &c.

Theatre, Chemut street-A CARD. Theatre, Chesnul street—A CARD.

If inform his friends and the public, that his BENEPTT will take place on Monday next, December
21st, 1829, upon which occasion will be presented the
grand Melo Dramatic Opera of DER FREISCHUTZ,
in which Mil. and MRS. PEARMAN will perform,
being their last appearance this a noon; every eare will
be taken in the production of this opera; and, in addition
to the strength of the company, the Band and Choruses
will be greatly augmented. After the Opera, a grand
munical POT POURE, in which all the Operatic talect will be combined. To complete with an entire new
FARCE. For particulars see annul bills.



### PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 1829.

The COMMISSIONERS of the NAVY, in their report to the Secretary, printed among the documents accompanying the PRESIDERT'S MES-sage, apply themselves principally to the ques-tion—"is not the number of Navy Yards greater than is consistent either with economy or the want of the service?" They state their decided conviction to be "that, with the exception of the yards at Boston, Washington, and Norfolk, and another near the Gulf of Mexico, (principally as a place for the deposit of stores,) all of our other yards might in the course of a few years (allowing time to remove the ships, &c.) be dispensed with, without injury to the Naval service-provided an establishment be made near Newport, Rhode Island. That the places of general rendezvous, in peace, and in war, should be the Chesapeake Bay, and the waters at or near Newport-that the yard at Washington should be retained as an auxiliary to the or and that at Boston as an auxiliary to the other. And the opinion is confidently entertained, that economy and efficiency would be greatly promo-ted by such an arrangement."

A reduction of the number is urged on the grounds of both economy and convenience. It s said, too, that the harbour of Boston can only be entered with a fair wind, that its snow-

frontier presents two prominent positions, of which a skilful invading enemy would endeavor to gain possession—as enabling him, more efectually than any other, to harass our coasting and foreign trade, and cut off our internal cos nunication by water-while they would also enable him, with but a small military force; comparatively, to compel us to maintain more than ten times his number of troops to protect points in the very heart of our country which he might be continually threatening, although he might ever seriously design to attack. These positions are precisely those which we should most vigilantly preserve from his grasp. The very reasons which render them objects of great in-terest to him, render them doubly important to us. If, he possessing them, could thus seriously annoy us, we, having them in possession, could hence most effectually protect our line of coast, and assail him, should be attempt a blockade. An enemy excluded from those positions, can no where upon our coast find more than temporary shelter for his ships. It is, indeed, con-idently believed, that, if we had these two points well secured, (and we surely possess amply the means of rendering them so,) the inamply the means of rendering them so,) the in-lucements to maintain a squadron upon our coast would be so diminished—the difficulties, iences, and hazards would be so num rous and serious—that an enemy, even one phyically and numerically our superior in force of ships, would find it his interest to avoid such an attempt. The history of our revolutionary war, and our experience during the last war with Great Britain, indicate these two positions too clearly for them to be mistaken. Our past sufferings ad-monish us, that the Chesapeake Bay, and the waters near Rhode Island, are our most valuable points; but, while this is admitted, there is great satisfaction in the reflection that they are known to be susceptible of perfect defence; and from their relative positions to each other-their ccessibility, at all times, to ships of the greatest draught of water, and their greater range of anchoring grounds than are afforded by any other harbours on our whole line of coast, they form, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the two most important and desirable points for the general rendezvous of our Navy, in peace as well as in war; and these, they think, would, in every view, be the most judicious locations for our chief naval depots. The central position, the mildress and salubrity of the climate, the facilities of ingress and egress, and the almost inexhaustible supplies of ship timber afforded by th Chesapeake and its tributary streams, render it or to any other place on our whole line of posst for a great naval station and depot; and next in the order of importance, for such pur-poses, is Newport, Rhode Island, or some other pot in Narraganzett Bay. Aside of all the considerations which recommend these as the most mportant positions for naval depots and staions, in reference to the local advantages and facilities they afford for the rendezvous of ships, there are other views which strike our minds with increased force and interest, and conduct us to similar conclusions. Let us, Sir, for s moment, contemplate a state of war, and supcose these to be the general rendezvous of our Guarda Costa, consisting of line of battle ships, aided by steam batteries. These, co-operating with the permanent fortifications now in pro gress, would place those points in a state of seurity, and enable us temprotect estensively, if not effectually, our inland coasting trade, and to ender invasion difficult and hazardous at any point, and probably impracticable at most; while our frigates, sloops of war, and smaller vessels, sailing thence, as they would be able to do all times, and returning, as they might, in all in distant seas, even on his own coasts, and a the mouths of his barbers—to protect which he would necessarily be obliged to draw the larger part of his furee from our coast, (if stationed there.) We might thus compel him to act on the defensive, while the chances of our merchant and other vessels safely returning into port,

would be greatly increased. The importance of a Navy does not depend so much upon the number of ships as upon their size and efficiency, and a judicious disposition of them in reference to our own protection and the anneyance of an

enemy to the greatest possible extent. In time

defensive operations again having declared war against of the subject, the two per again present themselves as le than any other, for each being so accomible ngrees, that a junction them, might generally, if no fected in less than forty he vantage of vast impor any other two ports fit for tier. Between Boston and

have which necessary their clear Marithe I duri of the color letter sick that ries a tradiate gold Leo.

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ment, brig 7 depuis dep

ces, it might take, ten days, not unlikely to occur, the ncalculable; for, so long as U nue, a ship of war might not be of the harbor of Boston."

In another part of their seg SIONERS submit the following as the heir observations and mode of seasoning ship which they remark that

"Live Oak Timber.—Let a water for 12 months—then take under cover, to protect it a manual and high winds. Its immersion by the fact, that it renders it less than the same and high winds. White Oak Timber.—Let it be

months in fresh, or two years is then taken up and sawed into such be required—then placed under or three years, when it will be it Yellow Pine.—Let it be docked for use—then placed under

only be entered with a fair wind, that its snowstorms and fogs prevent serious and frequently
insuperable difficulties. The same objection is
applied to that of Pertanouth. To New
York, Philadelphia and Persacola, it is
objected that neither is easily accessible, and
that the two latter cannot be entered by ships
of great draught.

The choice of the positions recommended, is
justified by these arguments:—" Our maritime
frontier presents two prominent positions, of
which a skilful invading enemy would endeavor
which a skilful invading enemy would endeavor
shield it from too much expenses. shield it from too much expense to strong currents of air. It is below ber used in the construction of our

strong currents of air. It is believed ber used in the construction of con-undergo a process like this, that the would be increased twofold.

The Commissioners entertain ma-much less has been sustained by a ships before they are required for the stocks, well pretected, a ship a served, almost without expesse, for a ber of years; probably as long as the ber of years; probably as long as the and properly ventilated.

Launched, and not presented with

a house, particularly if built of and properly ventilated.
Launched, and not protected by a house, or other covering, it as has from necessity been the of our ships, and continuing and decay soon commonce, and builty, particularly in their plank.
As to the effects of different him. As to the effects of different hinds of copper on ships lying in ordinary; a doubtless more corrective than their water, where there is not a strong copper as is used for our ships, (60 o probably twenty to twenty-fire p water, the effect upon copper, to bably upon the degree of caliness ferent places.

The bottoms of our ships, is made to be successible and state of the copper of the copper

ferent places.

The bottoms of our ships, is as accome become barmacled, and even cysters attach themselves to the formed on the external surface of the comwhich some suppose protects the interesting
—and it may do so in a small degree. It he
fact admitted, that copper can be promoting
er in fresh, than in salt water, still the senies, no doubt, the case with regard to the interesting of ships, which is universally believed to be much far more important material than copper is
construction of our chips, whether we into
the cost, or the difficulty of providing it.
Suitable copper may be readily obtained at
times and seasons; but it requires years is
cure suitable ship timber. And it may be we
marked, as worthy of consideration, that is
water is salt in all of our harbors in any or
calculated as rendeavous for our May,."

The fifth numbers of Mr. Farance.

The fifth number of Mr. France MUSICAL PORT FOLIO has been political in the same neat form with its pre and containing a greater variety than any of them. The contents are a ro a catch, a Christmas hymn, a march, and several cotillions.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Tucsky, Mr. Mans be troduced "a bill for the relief of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wood Bull of the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Wood Bull of the United States, and upon a foreign vessels." The Annual rapest of Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Control of the Mans of Pennsylvania. In the Home of Secretary and ordered the latter of the Home of Secretary of the Home of Secretary

cas was received, referred, and ordered printed.

In the House of Representatives, the American Property of the State of the Finances was red from the Secretary of the Treasy, at 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed number of petitions were presented, and resolutions were offered and referred to the appropriate Committees. Among the petition were three from individuals claiming the new held in the House by Messen Review, and Pryor Les, which were oversity referred to the Committee on Election. A reaching to the ordinary Standing Committee of the Committee on Election. tion was laid on the table by Mr. RECHARDSON, adding to the ordinary Standing Committee on Education. Mr. Committee of No. C. offered a resolution referring to the Competer of Teducing the duty on east, but the podiency of reducing the duty on east, but the EARLL, of New York, and the ayes and being ordered, the resolution was rejected, the resolution was rejected, the resolution was rejected, the resolution was rejected, the table of the resolution was rejected, the property of the resolution was rejected, the resolution was rejected,

The last number of the African Repulsey contains two letters lately brought by the last Liberia, from Dr. Meehlin, the agent of the brican Colony. They are dated the Stat gust last. The attack which had been should from the natives, as mentissed Mechlin's previous letter, of the 4th of the was not made. King Boatswain had wiften the neighbourhood of the colony, with him about 250 captives, which he had bably disposed of as slaves at Gallessa. The consequences of his incursion, it is seen will be felt in the difficulty of procuring many season, from the natives in the meaning had been cased for the use of the colony during rainy season, from the natives in the meaning factories at Gallessa are the incentives to think was a Gallessa as the incentives to the colony during the colony during the colony during the colony during the factories at Gallessa are the incentives to the colony during the factories at Gallessa are the incentives to the colony during the factories at Gallessa are the incentives to the colony during the factories at Gallessa are the incentives to the colony during the factories of Gallessa.

line and frigates, ought to be laid up in situa-tions where they could be most easily united,

Arvived, sehr. Gov. Rreehs, Lowell, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 42.—Arvived, brig John Ward,
Bonnir, 19 days. Left, brig Panthea, of this port, to
anil for New Orleans in 6 days.

18th.—Suiled, brig Sitranger, Stowe, St. Bartholomews; Telegraph, Higelow, Virginia.

BUSTON, Dec. 14.—Arvived, ship Landon, Dwyer,
of Salem, Crossinett, 19th. Oct., Elzinsur, 3d Nov.—
Left at C. ships Cabinet, Mansfield for Boston, ready;
Black Warrior, Futnam, Cuba, uncertain. Sailed from
Existence in company with ship United States, Wilson,
for Bordessur, (arrived) and brig Caarian, Gifford, for
Boston—parted with the former 9th, of Christiansend.
Left, brig Africa, 30 days from Boston, just arrived, tor
Copenhagen. Capt. D. states that the brig Indos, which
was drove asheers on the Island of Meca, had gone to

classique etate and sold, and that it was supposed the tron and hemp would be a total loas.

Brig Amstel, Lianzell, Labradore.
Cleared, ship Gea. Pike, Sise, Portsmouth,
Brig Enterptise, Snow, St. Thomas.
Brig Wolga, Nichersee, Charlaston.
Brig Swan, Athins, Philosolphia.

SALEM, Dec. 12. —Arrived, brig Hope, Beckford, from Malta, 60 days, and 29 from off Gibraltar.

13th.—Sailed, brig Rebeces, Andrews, Baltimore; eth. James, Holliens, Cape de Verds.

HOLM ES' HOLE.—Dec. 10. —Arrived, sehr. Philosolphia, Michelall, from Baltimore.

13th.—Sehr. Triton, Thompson, from Turks Island.

Schr. Nymph, Day, Philosolphia.

Schr. Sphian Philosolphia.

Schr. Sailed, 13th, J. Sphian Philosolphia.

Schr. Nymph, Day, Philosolphia.

Schr. Sailed, 13th, U. S.

Says Natches, Capt. Claston; and Vasdalia. Capitain chaligher, Litter for Bahia; brig Floresum, Jones, for Serson Ayre. Spoke, 3d matant, lat. 51 20, long, 66

Schr. Nymphorp, Boden, 5 days from Alexandra, for R. Thumas.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 12.—Arrived, barque Dra-

homss. ZW BEDFORD, Dec. 12.—Arrived, barque Dra-Gardaer, Gotteaburg. Saw, off South Shoal Rice Plant, Foster, from Hamburg, for Philadel

The lime in the sohr. Volusia, which went ashore in Critia Hay on the night of the 3d inst. took fire on the sight following, and burned the vessel up. Arrived at Edgartown, 12th inst. ship Atlantic, Fisher, from Nantscher, Co., Dec. 12.—Sailed, sloop strater's Daughter, Keene, Philadelphia.

ALEXANDHA, D. C., Dec. 12.—Sailed, sloop strater's Daughter, Keene, Philadelphia.

SAYANNAH, Dec. 3.—Cleared, ship Helen Mar, Internation, New York.

Departed, br g Pissaren, Badershaw Charleston.

Clafill ESTON, Dec. 10.—Arrived, ship James 5. Cornack, Philadelphia, and 18 days from the Capes. be J. M. nade the Light 6 days since, and has been size blown off the coast by gains from N. E. Fr. brig La Dryas, Canches, Puint Petre, Guad, 31 gs.

soner Superier, Cox, Fort Royal, Martinique, Brandy and molasses. Left brigs Flaminge, Hardward, for Wilmington, N. C., in 4 day, ouns, lior, of Blue IIIII, Maine, Mann, for do.

n.
zered, Br. ship Bengal, Bissert, Liverpool.
James Parkins, Crowell, Havre.
st to ses, brig Homer, Myers, Bordeaux.
Fluindes, Lowell, New Orleans.
Jane, Fisher, Savannes,

THE LAYE PERACY.—Captain Lindsey, of ship Candace, has furnished the editors of Salem Register with the particulars of the bery of his vessel, by Pirates. We make the cowing extract from his statement:—
the Pirate hore to on our quarter, and orderous beat on board. I immediately sent the tamet and four men; but when within a few ples of the pirate, they were met by her boat, a ordered to return to the ship. After coming board, they asked where from, where bound in what cargo, &c. and returned to their vessel, being me on board with my papers, which I come

be kept on foot and a new factor, Mr. Benson, appointed. The settlement at Millaburg is in appointed. The settlement at Millaburg is in the most flourishing condition, and the colonisis have potitioned for more land, the cultivation of which they think might place them above the mecanity of further assistance, and allow them necessity of further assistance, and allow them necessity of further assistance, and allow them to make exports to Sierra Leone. The emitter make assigned them, and have commenced clearing their town lots and building on them. Many of the deaths of these who came out in the Harrist are attributed to impredent exposure the Harrist are attributed to impredent exposure the Harrist are attributed to impredent exposure the first of the country. The bealth of the letters. There were but four or five cases of sickness. King Boatswain, of whom, it is said, that he is more to be trusted than the other African Chiefe, has made proposals for establishing a trade with the colony. The country immediately beyond this town, Bo Poro, abounds in distely beyond

FROM GUAYAQUIL.—The barque Pere, Cheever, of Salem, arrived at Guayaquil about the middle of July last, from Calleo; and was discharging her cargo, when a demand was made by Gen. Cerdena, that Capt. Cheever should proceed forthwith to transport as many of his troops, (with their baggage.) as could be received on beard, to Paita. Capt. C. remeastrated without effect, and was compelled (without being allowed any time to arrange his business) to receive on board 335 men and women with their baggage, &c. and to sail for Paits where she arrived in a passage of 9 days—having stopped at Puna to water, he was required to receive on board the sick prisoners at the Hospital; but upon his avowing his determination sooner to abandon his vessel, he was permitted to proceed without them. The Peru, after landing these passengers at Paita, returned to Guayaquil, on the 6th Aug. and was at that place on the 28th, to sail next day for Paita and Callao.

On Saturday last, a fire broke out at Bath, FROM GUATAQUIL.-The barque Pere, Che

Aug. and was at that place on the 28th, to sail next day for Paita and Callao.

On Saturday last, a fire broke out at Bath, Maine, the particulars of which are detailed in a latter to the aditors of the Boston Courier:—About 6 o'clock in the morning, the alarm was given, which proceeded from the store of Col. John Young. The progress of the fire, on the south, was stopped at Captain Hatch's shoe store; and the north at Captain Edmund Freeman's store. The fire progressed west on Vine street as far as Colonel Richard R. Smith's cabinet warehouse, which was saved. The buildings destroyed are—the store (and goods) occupied by Colonel John Young; the large stere belonging to Elijah Crooker, and occupied by Miss Hunter, as a mantua maker, and Mr. Rufus McLellan, as an English goods store, and one or two tenements; three tenements belonging to Captain John Hodgkins, occupied as boarding-houses, &c. the cooper's shop occupied by Messrs. Foster and Soule; the cabinet maker's shop occupied by Mr. Thomas Haley, (with much of his stock of lumber), the stores belonging to Governor King and Mr. Charles Clapp, occupied by Messrs. Connat, Webby, and Cha. Clapp, Jr. as a grocery, shoe, and English goods store. Captain Transis shoe store is also burst, and his stock very much injured. The loss is estimated at about \$9000, and but very little insured.

OFFICERS OF THE HORNET.

OFFICERS OF THE HORNET. OFFICERS OF THE HORNET.
The following is a correct list, according to
the report of the commanding officer of the West
India station to the Navy Department on the
29th October:—
Master Commandant.—Otho Norris.

Master Commandant.—Othe Norris.
Lieutenants.—Daniel H. Mackey, Jesse Smith, John L. Thomas, John Hamilton.
Surgeon.—William Birchmors.
Assistant Surgeon.—John F. Whitshill.
Purser.—Robert Pottanger.
Passed Midshipman.—Edward Schermerhorn.
Midshipmen.—James N. Forsyth, Richard R.
Swift, Richard L. Tilghman, Gustavus R. A.
Brooke, Edwin Laub, Charles A. Cannell, Samuel S. Weshington.

uel S. Washington. Master's Mate.—T. W. Robinson. Gunner.—John Burns. Sail Maker.—John Adams.

TRIAL OF JUDGE WILLIAMS. -- We learn from the Nashville Banner of the 1st inst, that the trial of Judge Williams was fixed to com-mence before the Senate on the 3rd. The trial of Sterling B. Robinson, before the Circuit Court on a charge of Murder, committed in an encoun-ter in the streets of Nashville, was also about to ter in the streets of Nashville, was also about to come on. So great was the excitement and gen-eral interest taken in this trial, that four days were consumed before a jury was empannelled. Three hundred and fifty persons were summon-ed as jurors, and nearly all of them had formed and expressed opinions, as to the guilt or inno-cence of the accused.

LAYEST FROM RIO JANKIRO.—By the brig Andes, Captain Blacker, Rio Janairo papers have been received at Boston to Oct. 14th. The frigates Imperatrice and Isabel, (says the Pal-ladium,) had arrived at Rio, from Portsmouth, England, and brought out the Empress of Bra-zil, the new wife of his Majesty Don Pedro; his daughter, the young Queen of Portugal; and a great number of distinguished Noblemen. They were first saluted by a fleet of vessels sent out to meet them, and escorted into port. In conse-quence of these welcome arrivals, there were great rejoicings, and business had to give place to holidays.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.-We understand MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—We understand that the gentlemen whose names were on the nominating lists published in most of the papers, are chosen, but by what majority we are not informed. The opposition to these candidates was very slight. The aggregate vote cast was a small one; indeed, we have seldom seen less interest evinced in the election of our public officers than was displayed on this occasion. Mr. Otis was elected Mayor without opposition.—Beston Daily Adv.

Boston Daily Ade.

York, Pa. Dec. 15.—On Tuesday evening last three footpads attacked Mr. Nivens, of this borough, about a mile from town, on the old canal road, and robbed him of his pocket book, containing sixty dol'ars. One of the rogues was a tall man, of dark complexion; the others could not be seen distinctly enough to be described.—When attacked, Mr. Nivans was returning to town on horseback. After they had made him dismount, be attempted to resist, whereupon one of them fired a pistol at him, which frightened the horse and caused him to break from the hands of the one who held him. They then threw Mr. Nivens upon the ground, and fied.—Two of the notes were of the York Bank, and had been marked by clipping the corners.—Recorder.

THE REV. Dr. M'AULEY.—Our city is de-prived of one of its ablest and most popular preachers, by the removal of the Rev. Dr. M'Auley to Philadelphia. Dr. M'A. was for many years an able porfessor in Union College, from whence he was called to the pastoral charge of the Rutgers street church, as the suc-cessor of the Rev. Dr. M'Clellan, when this gen-

tleman was appointed to a professorship in Dickinson College.—We part with Dr. M'Auley with regret. With talenay of a superior order, great readiness of speach, elecution of the most popular and insinuating out, and memors hapting the proposer of the control offices of a clergyman, both in the pulpit and out of it, we cannot but consider his removal to another sphere of setion as a great public loss. But our loss will be the gain of others. Br M'A. If preached his first sermon in Philadelphia on Sunday last.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

The second of Judge Hopkinson's Lectures before the Mercantile Library Company, will be seven this evening.

A man from Franklin, and one from Adams

ounty, both sentenced for horse-stealing, have

few days.

It is said that a company has been established at Santa Fe, to insure female beauty. Their business, though perhaps not extensive, will be cafe. Few ladics will be disposed to claim for each. los; though each would easily find witness of her own sex to prove it.

The exhibition and sale at the Masonic Hall. or charitable purposes, commences at noon to

urely merit encouragement. In the State Senate, on Monday, the bill re specting the Philadelphia Bank was consider in Committee. The first section, authorisis the sale of the stock hold by the State, and the third, reducing the capital, were negatived. The second section, extending the charter, was

passed.

The London Times, in an article intended to prove that Indian corn is trash, says that the Calabrians make their bread of it; that it gives

calabrans make their bread of it; that it gives swine the mange, and man the scurvy.

Macfarlane, in his Constantinople, relates, as an instance of the corruptibility of Turks in office, that a European merchant, during the late war, having bribed the proper functionaries, sent a light vessel, loaded with wine, fish, coffee, ougar, &c. from Constantinople up the Danube, to the Russian army.

Forbes, in his Oriental Memoirs, says the

beggars are hired by the night, at the Banyan Hospital in Surat, to feast the bugs, fless, and other versain maintained in that benevelent in

he Earl of Pembroke, is said to contain son curious manuscripts, of works never printed, in the hand-writing of Sir Philip Sidney and his

the hand-writing of Sir Philip Sidney and his sister the Countees Pembroke.

A protest has been entered, in the Legislature of Lower Canada, against one of the Members returned from the Eastern Townships, as being by law ineligible. The objection is grounded on the fact, that the gentleman in question is a native of the United States.

The St. Louis Beacon, of the 28th ult. in speaking of the weather in that region, says,—The genius, Jack Frost, for several days past, has been drawing mountain, stream, tower and tree upon our window panes; he has stript the grovas sealed up the streams, and so cald has it would be no bad affair.

The Ladies' Working Society, of Augusta, Ga. acknowledge the receipt of 801 dollars 37 1-2

uit. but regret that two counterfeit bills amount-ing to \$15, were passed on them. The Milledgeville, Geo. Ladies' Pair, was

held, according to announcement, in that place, on the 1st inst. The receipts were upwards of

dence, states that, on the 13th of Novembe seven Pirates were shot at St. Johns, Porte Rice

life." Nothing is said of SCRIBE, from who he stole it.

An elaborate argument, in one of our courts, to prove that Elisha and Elijah were but varia. one of the same name, was disposed of by the judge's remark that they were very much alike, and so were Marlborough and spheel-barrow.

An accident, truly distressing, occurred in Salem, Mass. on Friday. A promising and beau-tiful boy, the eldest son of John Bray, printer, while at play was run over by a horse and chaise, and so much injured that he expired in a few minutes after. The boy was seven years of age. In about half an hour after leaving his home, is the bloom of health, to attend school, he was

carried back to his agonized parents a corpse!

The increasing consumption of cotton more than keeps pace with the increased growth of this great staple of the U. States. At present, sails and cordage are made of it; and it is a much better and cheaper article for caulking essels than oakum, being more durable, and uch less impervious, as it naturally resists wa er when closely packed into the seams.

We have seen, says the Albany Daily Advertiser, a counterfeit \$10 bill of the New York State Bank, No. 7934, dated July 1, 1817, payable to H. Guest, jr.; John W. Yates, cashier Fr. Bloodgood, V. Prest. letter Q. The outer stroke of the Q, in this bill, is light, in the genuine, it is heavy. The feathers of the eagle in this bill are coarser than those in the genuine The shade of the sun in the water is brighter in the genuine than in the counterfeit. General ly, the bill is extremely well calculated to deceive.

According to a report to the Georgia Legisla ture, the canal, from the Ogeoches to the Silvannah river, will be completed within a few months, so as to admit boats. The sum ex-pended is about \$144,000, and the additional ost is estimated at \$20,000.

A bill has been reported to the legislature of Tennessee, by the committee on manufactures, designed to encourage the culture of silk. The lanner speaks in terms of approbation of this effort to encourage domestic industry, and ex-presses a confidence derived from what has been said and written on the subject, that the culture of silk is capable of affording to skilful hands profit fully adequate to the labour and expense it requires.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury
or the United STATES.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Receipts late the Treasury from all sources during the year 1817, were 1817, and 1817 of 1817 o 

25,495,313 50

8,165,000 (

the fourth quarter, in-cluding \$5,500,042 98 on account of pub-lic debt, are estimated

7,245,481 00

THE PUBLIC DEST.
The payments made and to be made, to Public Debt, for the year 1829, amo Of which 9,841,011 55 is on account of the principal of the debt, leaving the total debt, on the first day of Jaconry,

Two attempts have recently bein made break into the store of Mesers. P. G. Taylor Co. No. 160 Pearl street. The last was on S turday night, when the robbers were frustrate in their object by breaking their chissel, a pie of which fell inside of the store through aperture they had made in the front door.

one Greek, one American, named Samuel Carpbell, belonging to Philadelphia, who, it is said, has respectable connexions. They were a hardened set of villains, and marched to the place of execution with the utmost unconcern, smoking eigars and exhibiting entire indifference to their fate.

Mr. Buckstone, an actor of the Adelphi theatre, receives great praise, in the London papers, as the author of "The happiest day of my Mfe." Nothing is said of SCRIBE, from whom sections of the country with great activity and adroitness. The arm of justice, however, proved a little too strong for him in one of the Western States, (Kentucky, we understand,) where he underwent trial and conviction, and suffered he action are resulted in a former avocation, but his career is now in a fair way of being supended for a season. High constable Hays found in his possession a large number of faise-keys, which are now in the police-office.

OTUNION LINE TO BALTIMORE. - Steam Hoat Newcastle, leaves Cheanut Street Wharf every day at 12 o'clock, and arrives carly next morning, in time for any of the Southern or Western conveyances.

(CTITIEENS' CANAL LINE TO BALTI-MORE.—Steam boat William Pone, Capt. Jeffries, de-parts from Arch street wharf every morning, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully informed that the bargee pass through the Canal, between this and Belti-more, daily.

ALMANACK. DECEMBER. MISSA. SETS. MIGH MOUN'S PHASES. 

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD. MAP of the termination of the Pennsylvania are, with the various proposed branches through the cuty, just received and for sale, price 50 cents, at the Map More, 144 Chesant street, apposite the Theorem dec. 17—St

DRAWING. THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 14, for 1829, will be drawn at the Areade this alien-noon, the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managera,

dec. 17-11 ANNUALS FOR 1830.

ANNUALS FOR 1830.

YEAL & MACKENZIE have just received at No. 201 Chesnet street, between the Theotre and Arcade, the Memento and Pocket Almanack, for 1830, together with the London and American Annuals, viz. Friendship's Offering, Gem. Token, Keepaske, Winter's Wreath, Hijon, Amulet, Literary Souvenir, Juvenils Forget. Me.-Not, New Years' Gift, &c. 17—tf HOGARTH'S WORKS.

THE Works of Wm. Hogarth, containing one hundred and fifty-eight Engardings, with descriptions, in which are pointed out many benutice that have hitherto seaped action, with a comment on their moral tendancy, just received and for sale by GURLEY, 263 blacket street, enqueits Decause street. 253 Market street, opposite Decatur :

DIED

The installation of the Roy. Dr., Ry, as paster of the Tunth Fresbyterian Cong. will take piece at the church, on Thursday. Ith inst, at 7 o'clock. On Sunday surving paster will deliver be introductory corness. Step of the Ry. Dr. M'Aulry. The power of all ing by the Roy. Dr. M'Aulry. The power of an will be exposed in sale, by spection, on Mondaing, 31st inst, at 10 o'clock.

FOR SALE. TWO first rate Threatles, just finished, and the most approved plan. Also, 3 States. Threatle can be seen at the stere of DULLES, WILCOX & WELSH, As. 17—30

THIS afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Union Ca-nel Lettery will be drawn. Capital Prince 20,00 follows, two of 10,000; 4 210; two of 5,000; ten of can becommed. Televis of this Office, No. 2; North Pini

Dufiel's Nature Displayed.

JATURE displayed in her mode of tonlanguage to man, being a new and infalled
of suppling Languages, with magnification

TO THE LADIES. THE fifth number of the LADIES' MUSICAL PORTE POLICY is this day published.
CONTENTS.—The Gallon Reads, by T. Schmit, My Life in Bias the Summer Janes, coloned by C. S. Suici; Twan You, Sir, a Casch; White Angele to the verify preclain; (newyal) by J. Hamilton; A Sort of Quadrilly; Triumph March. Rambon from the con-

LIVES by the quart, &c. Bunch, Muscatel and Marin MAIGNE.
FRON, CURRANTS, FRUNES, FIGS, LEMONS ob OLIVES, by the quart, or larger quantity.

LIVES by The quart, or larger quantity.

Bank.

LADY OF THE MANOR,
NEW EDITION.

TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 369 Market street
the LADY OF THE MANOR, being a corine of a
certailess on the middle of the market street
the LADY OF THE MANOR, being a corine of a
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JOHN HARRISON. PERATUR Chemiet, and Manufacturer
White and Hed Lend, Orange Mineral, &c. in day taken into Co-perference his tone. Thomas via day taken into Co-perference his tone. Thomas via day taken into the beatiness hereafter will be enoted under the firm of JUHN HARRISON & SON dec. 17—25.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS. "HOSE persons who are compelled to apply for the Benedit of the Insolvent Laws, December run, should make application to me, the subscriber or before the 87th instant.

ELEGANTIAE LATINAE.

ELEGANTIAE LATINAE, or Rules and Exprices illustrative of elegant Latin strips; intended for the use of the middle and higher echools, for ealso and the strip of the use of the middle and higher echools, for ealso are the use of the middle and higher echools, for ealso are the use of the middle and higher echools, for ealso are the use of AIDS TO REFLECTION, N the formation of a manly character, on

N the formation of a manly character, on the several grounds of Prudance, Morality and Religious illustrated by select passages from our elder Divisos, especially from Archbishop Leighton. By S. T. Coleridge, with an appendix and illustrations from other works of the same author; together with a preliminary coay, and additional notes. By James March, President of the University of Vermont. For onle by 

Columbian Steam Boat Company.

Nannual meeting of the stockholders in the Columbian Steam Boat Company, will be held January 4, 1830, from the bours of 10 to 3 o'clock, at the office of the company, No. 39 North Water street, where are to be chosen seven directors to transact their business for one year.

N. POTTS, Treasurer.

THIS DAY. CIL

THE drawing of the 14th class Union Canal
Lestery, will take place this effernoon, at four
o'clock. Tickets and shares, agued by the Managers,
can be had for nine dollars, by applying at the Farmers'
and M. chanics' Lottery office, No. 73 South Third
street, first below Dock.

dec. 17—1t

SPLENDID PRIZES. TNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 14, con tains one prize of \$30,000

Amounting to \$273,760.

This optendid lottery will be drawn this afternoon, the 17th inst. Tickets and shares will be seld at \$0 unit he hour of drawing. C. BARRINGTON, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnet streets, dec. 17—12

Manufacturers' Market, Nos. 15 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET.
VERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
AFTERNUON, will be arranged for PRI-

ATE SALE, A large and general assessment of AMERICAN MANUPACTURED GOODS, comprising all the varieties made in the city and neighbourhood, with an coordinate of AMERICAN PRINTED CALL.

Also, Al GOODS, quantity of BRITISH and CANTON

On Salarday married

AT PRIVATE SALE.—One very emperior of and barness, can be seen at Mr. Wade's student, wakken Swan, N. Third street.

SHERIPP'S SALE.

The first, to Small street; hounded on the perch by said succes, on the east by ground farmerly of Twink lickled, on the most by shippen street aforesaid, & on few was by ground farmerly of Thomas Willings subject in a yearly ground must one sum of threeten dollars such they three beens, payed to the heirs and assigns of Thomas Willings and the major of its like yearly ground rost or sum of thirteen dollars can like yearly ground rost or sum of thirteen dollars can thirty-three cease, payable to the heirs and assigns of few Morris, forever,

Seized and taken in execution as the presenty of the Tobia, deceased, and to be soid by

### ODGOR REESS, most af Sheriff's Otiloe, Philadelphia, ther. is, taken Tobia.

BHERIPP'S BALE.

BY virine of a writ of Venditioni Exponen, to me disput!

Bed, will be redd, at public vendes, or Wednesday, librarished Bi, 14th at 7 o'clock in the etending, at the librarished Bi, 14th at 7 o'clock in the etending, at the librarished Bi, 14th at 15th at 15th

A LL that int or piece of ground, with the band, which is the state of the process of the proces

SHERIFF'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expenses of, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the centler 30, 1998, at 7 o'clock in the ovenles chant's Coffee House.

chant's Cuffre House,

ALL these two certain two usery great tenements, frame kitchess, great tenements, frame kitchess, great tenements, frame kitchess, great tenements on which the enter the southernestwardly and of Allon street, Kensington, country of Philindalphia, at hundred and nixty-three foet murhements of these feet wide alley, leading from said Alton street, containing in front on and Alton street, and extending in length or depth agreemy free feet wide alley, lead out by Juhn II.

with Allon street, and communication to the terror with the night-rend galaxy. by ground grained to Wallach the county out to ment after circuited alley, on the ment after circuited alley, on the ment after circuit when all the county of Meses Levy, on the north west by After accept the county of Figure 1 and 1

JOHN HARRISON, 94 Shippon on applicant for the beautit of the lassbroat ensuing team.

LIO has be rm with its predecessed, creater variety than any itents are a rondo, a sang, as hymn, a march, and NGRESS. Tuesday, Mr. Manze by the relief of the States woon nur introduced a mage duties upon ships of States, and upon the Annual raped of the state of the epresentatives, the Amelion of the Finances was many of the Treasy, ordered to be primed, ordered to be primed.

The presented, and entire the presented, and entire the primed to the primed.

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of the African Republicately brought by the bridge chins, the agent of the Are dated the State Are dated and the colony, considerable of the colony, considerable of the colony dated the prevented from the prevented from the colony dated the colony d

enne by divine petra sidn to exhaute velogeance apon him.

Byen in this had refuge of desperation and despite, a mallen granders account to gather round his memory. We picture him to ourselves seated among his care-worn followers, brooding in silence over his blasted fortunes, and acquiring a savage sublimity from the wildness and dreariness of his lurking place. Defeated, but not this mayed occussed to the earth, but not humiliated; he accused to grow more haughty beneath this wife, and to receive a filtree satisfaction in training the fast dregs of bitterness. Little minds are tamed and subdued by minfortune, but great minds rise above it. The very idea of submission wakened the fury of Plairy, and he given smote to death one of his followers, who proposed an expedient of peace. The brother even smole to death one of his followers, who proposed an expedient of peace. The brother of the viction made his escape, and, in revenge, but aged the retreat of his cheftsin. A body of white men and Indians were immediately despatched to the awamp where Philip lay crouched, glaring with fury and despair. Before he was aware of their approach, they had began to aurreand him. In a little while, he saw live of his frustist followers had dead at his feet; all his frustiest followers had dead at his feet; all resistence was vain; he rushed forth from his energy, and made a headlong attempt at escape, but was shot, through the heart by a renagado liddian of his own nation.

Such is the scanty story of the brave, but unfortunate King Philip; persecuted while living, and standered and dishonered when dead. If,

and slandered and dishonored when dead. If, however, we consider even the prejudiced anocolous furnished on by his enemies we may perceive in them traces of amiable and lofty character, sufficient to a waken sympathy for his face and respect for his memory. We find, amid all the harassing carse and ferocious passions of constant warfare, he way alive to the softer feelings of connubulture and paternal tenderness, and to the generous sentenent of friendship. The captivity of he "beloved wife and only son" are mentioned with exultation, as causing him poignant misery; the death of any near friend is triumphantly recorded as a new blow on his sensibilities; but blow on his sensib the treachery and desertion of many of his fol-lowers, in whose affections he had confided, is beers, in whose affections he had confided, is used to have desolated his heart, and bereaved him of all further comfort. He was a patriot, attached to his native soil—a prince, true to he subjects, and indignant of their wongs—a sol-der, daring in hattle, firm in adversity, patient of fatigue, of hunger, of every variety of boddy embering; and ready to perish in the cause he had espoused. Froud of heart, and with an untameembering; and ready to periah in the cause he had sepoused. Proud of heart, and with an untaneable fave of natural liberty, he preferred to enjoy it smong the beasts of the forest, or in the tismal and famished recesses of swamps and sacrasses, rather than bow his haughty spirit to submission, and has dependent and despised in the ease and luxury of the actifements. With heroic qualities, and hold achievements, that would have graced a civilized warrior, and renered him the theme of the poet and the historian he lived a wanderer and a fugitive in his native land, and went down, like a foundering bark, amid darkness and tempest—without an eye to weep his fall—or a friendly hand to record his

## THE INAUGURATION.

THE INAL GURATION.

Handbauman, Dec. 13.—The inauguration of Mr. Wolf, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place this day, in the hall of the House of Representatives, in presence of the members of both House, and a vast assemblage of citizens from every part of the state.

There is no doubt that Gen. Samuri, M'Kan, of Bradford county, at present a member of the State Section of the State Section 1988. sty, at present a member of the State Se-appointed by Gov. Wolf, Secretary of the

INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

GEORGE WOLF,
us mis parestrative as southeast of respectively.

Tuesday, December 13th, 1829.

Frilow Citizana:—In assuming upon mypelf the scention of the important trust, which,
by the suffrages of my fellow citizens, has been
confided to me. I avail myself of the solemn

ccasion, thus publicly to express to those citinemerical kindness, so freely and so signally hestowed, and to assure them of the anxious solicitude I shall ever feel for their welfare and happiness, and of my unceasing endeavours, whilst in their service, to merit in some measure this distinguished mark of their confidence. If, in the course of the frequent vicissitudes

and changes inseparable from our elective form of government, but salutary and essential to the preservation of its purity and the faithful administration of its concerns, the wiscat and most experienced of our citizens, when called to discharge its highest functions, have not failed to discharge its highest functions, have not failed to sensations of diffidence and self distruct, which the magnitude and difficulty of the trust inspired, what feelings of despondency and fearful anxiety must not be awakened in the breast of him, one of the humblest of your cit-sens, who is about to enter upon the same arduintricate and embarrassing; who caulsy no claim to other than the ordinary endowments of nature, and who cannot fail to be peculiarly con of his own defic encies and imperfections.

But if, nowith-tanding all these decouraging circumstances by which I feel myself surround-ed, an honeat seal for the public good; if an ar-dont desire to promote the general welfare and happiness of the people; if an assiduous and un-turing devotion to the advancement of their best interests; and if an unwearied industry in the faithful discharge of official duties, can in any faithful discharge of official duties, can in any measure compensate for the absence of those accomplishments and attainments so necessary and desirable in the character of a chief maginitate of a great and growing commonwealth, or will in some degree justify the choice which its citizens have made, I trust I may be permitted to my, without incurring the imputation either of anity or presumption, that such shall not be

wanting on my part.

That, in the discharge of the various and complicated duties which have been assigned to ma, I shall offee er, admits of no doubt—to be exempt from error is not the lot of feal humavoluntary errors will not be committed ch as are involuntary, and result from the ness and imperfection of our nature, I shall apeak the indulgence and forbearance of my flow citizens, firmly relying on their candor, affigence and discrimination, to ascribe them

in administering the affairs of the government, the constitutions of this state and of the cent, the constitutions of this state and of the sion, which in your presence I have this day beauty sworn to support, will be my guides, he immutable princ ples of justice and of equal plate, on which they are based, will be realousguarded and maintained. The powers vesting the executive branch of the government, aution and discretion which their importance

alter wire a cre

ing the feelings of the reader in favour of the hapless were or whom he revides. "Philp," he says, "like a savage wild beast, having been easy, "like a savage wild beast, having been hunted by the English forces through the would above a hundred miles backward and farward, at last was diven to his own den upon Mount of the heart of the first of the savage will be sentiabled by the constitution and laws of those him fact till the messengers of death same by divine pethodish to exhaute beganes in the savage of the constitution or the legislature; no mers of the greater were completed either by the frame by divine pethodish to constitution or the legislature; no mers of the constitution or the second of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations, of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the people; and to aid in carry-ing into effect the operations of the have established a character for moral integrity, industry, sobriety, and a capacity to discharge his official duties personally and without
a reliance on others. Justice to the public, as
well as the moral character of the state itself,
demand a rigid adherence to this rule, and it
is earnestly hoped and espected, that every
good citizes of the commonwealth, will contribute his aid to carry it into complete operation and effect. He who has been dishonest in
his original transactions, or has proved supfaithtion and effect. He who has been distonest this private transactions, or has proved unfaithful in the matter of a private trust, can have no claim to public confidence; it would be mequitable and unjust, that the idle incompetent individual should be suffered to pocket the emoluments of an office, the duties of which he has A body lamonts of an office, the duties of which he has so rective the capacity nor the inclination to persycrouch. Before he law five of the many lamonts of the competent industrious citizen, who would discharge its duties with honor to aw five of the overlooked and neglected. Sound norship from his his well as public policy require, that the ruinds to see the competence of the competen not encouraged by the bestowal of places of true and profit on its votaries. It is manifested from the very nature and design of our civil mattu-tions, that those to whom any part of the pub-lic business is entrusted, should be such as will make it their business, not only thoroughly to iderstand their duty, but who will, also, industriously and faithfully attend to its perform

To maintain relations with the general go vernment and those of our sister states, at once friendly and conciliatory, will be my constant aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, tending to promote the general welfare, as it will be my duty, so also will it accord with my inclination and best wishes; should encroach inclination and best wishes; should encroach-ments unhappily be made by either, on the rights of the state or any of its citizens, they will be resisted in a manner becoming the dignity of a great and independent sovereignty. With regard to the great question of internal improvement (about which there seems to be some diversity of opinion, and upon which it

some diversity of opinion, and upon which it may be expected that I should express my own.) whather considered in reference to the whether considered in reference to the powers of the general government, to aid in construct-ing works of internal improvement, of a nation-al character by the appropriation of money for such objects; or in reference to the policy of this state, in constructing useful and necessary works of improvement within its own limits, at is own expense, and under the immediate supervision and control of its constituted authorities, I can truly say, that I have never doubted the former, and that nothing has yet transpired to induce me to question the latter.

That Pennsylvania, patriotic, enlightened and

prosperous, blessed with a constitution securing to her citizens the highest privileges man is destined to enjoy upon the earth; containing a population, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and possessing a soil capable of the highest possible state of cultivation, rich in her agricultural, her manufacturing and mineral productions, is destined, at no remote period, by a wise course of legislation, and a skilful husbanding of her resources, to become, as from her local position and the physical advantages she so pre-eminently enjoys; she of right ought to be, the brightest star in our political galaxy, can scarcely admit of a doubt. First, in the march of internal improvement, Pennsylvania will be the last to recede from a system which promises so much, and from which, by pursuing a judicious and prudent course of policy, there is so little to fear. A system of internal improve prosperous, blessed with a constitution securing cious and prudent course of policy, there is so little to fear. A system of internal improve ment progressive in its character, advancing to wards its final consummation, steadily but sure wards its final consummation, steadily but sure-ly, conducted skilfully, and on principles of pru-dence and economy; not suffered in its course to outstrip the credit, or to impair the public con-fidence in the fiscal operations of the state, ought, in my opinion, to form a prominent fea-ture in our state policy.

The internal wealth and resources of the state, consisting of agricultural productions, which may be increased to an incalculable catest; of iron ore and coal, authracite and bitumious, imbedded in our hills and our valles almost without limit and without stint; besides a said to other a test of the state of the sta variety of other valuable productions which are variety of other valuable productions which are constantly developing themselves, cannot be made available to their possessors, or to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the community, without the aid of such artificial communications, as will facilitate their transportation and conveyance from the places where they are produced or deposited, to such points and places where they may be profusable conmonications, as will facilitate their transportation and conveyance from the places where
they are produced or deposited, to such points
and places where they may be profitably converted and disposed of to the uses for which
God and nature have designed them. But to
open such communications must be the work of
time, to enable our citizens to reap the golden
harvest, anticipaced, we must not suffer our imnational to force in the monument of imperisable fame.

Our judiciary system, too, would seem to require revision, and ought, it is believed, to form patience to force us into measures which in the end may greatly retard, if not entirely defeat things it is our duty to guard.

As a real freed to a system of internal imovement such as I have described; as one to hom the character as well as the prosperity f the state, and the comforts and conver fall its citizens cannot fail to be subjects of he deepest solicatude and concern, I would take ceasion respectfully to suggest, whether we rould not be more likely to ensure success to would not be more likely to ensure success to the system itself, by contining, for the present, all our energies as well as all the means of the at our chergies as well as all the means of the state to the works stready commenced, and to the gradual extension of such as require to be extended to answer their original design, or to render them useful and profitable to the public; thereby ensuring their speedy completion and securing to the treasury an additional source of revenue which will relieve it from embarrass-ment, insure confidence in its resources, and ment, inspire confidence in its resources, and give a new impetus to the public mind and feeling in favor of commencing and conducting to successful completion, hereafter, other impor-tant objects of enterprise and public utility.

To add, encourage, and protect agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the three important branches of our national industry, as well as the great a curves of wealth and prosperity to our citizens, and I may add, of real independence to our common country, are powers to be exercised exclusively by Congress, and with that care and caution which shall secure to the one, the constitution, will be exercised with that ution and discretion which their importance mands, and so as in no case to transcend the miss prescribed by that instrument. All law decided exclusively by Congress, and with that care and caution which shall secure to the one, equal advantages with the other. It cannot be decided, however, that the latter branch of our industry, and which is of vital importance to the people of Pennsylvania, is still in a great measure as to ensure a few and exact justices to the secure as the properties of the prope ble to them for all wifful omission of daty, have been and will continue to be cherished by me.

La the distribution of the executive patronage,

ing the feelings of the reader in favour of the the most delicate, and certainly the least desafely confide in that august body, within whose province the subject rests, that the proper remedy will be applied. The talents and enlightened patriotism, too, of the delegation representing this state in the national legislature, give ample assurance, that the honor of the state, and the true interests of its citizens, have been deposited in safe hands, and that they will neither be compromised from neglected. That the protecting system will continue to be charished by the mass of our citizens, who exampt fail to perceive that on the perinanency of that course of policy, their best interests will materially depend, can scarcely admit of a doubt; and so long as the people continue to cherish the system, there will be little cause to fear that their representatives will ren counter to it. Although the legislatures of the different states that their representatives will ren counter to it. Although the legislatures of the different states can exercise no immediate control over this important and deeply interesting subject; yet the expression of its opinions and views by the legislature of a state to the Congress of the U. States, in relation to the great measures of national policy depending before that body, will not fail to command a respectful attention, and be received with that deference which is due from the national government to the interests and wants of one of its constituent members. There are, however, other branches of productive in dustry, which properly fall within the secope of dustry, which properly fall within the scope of the municipal regulations of the state govern-ments, and over which a salutary influence may ments, and over which a salutary influence may be shed by legislative enactments, tending to protect those engaged in them against imposition and lose, and to ensure to their labour its legitimate return; such are some of the mechanic arts and other brances of bosiness pursued by the working classes, immediately connected with them. Every legislative enactment having for its object to foster and encourage this useful and valuable portion of our citizens, is an incentive to a laudable emulation to excel in every species of industry embraced within its provisions; and it is a duty of the first obligation imposed upon those entrusted with the admiprovisions; and it is a duty of the first obligation imposed upon those entrusted with the administration of Government, to infuse into the ranks of industry a spirit of filial confidence, that their interests will not be treated with indifference and neglect by those who are bound to protect them, and to furnish the assurance, that they, too, are objects of the care and solicitude of those who emphatically are the guardians of the peoples' rights.

It will not be expected, that, on an occasion such as the present, any thing should be said in

licitude of those who emphatically are the guardians of the peoples' rights.

It will not be expected, that, on an occasion such as the present, any thing should be said in reference to the state of the commonwealth, or the measures to be submitted to the deliberations of the legislature during the present session; the measage of my respected predecessor has presented both in detail. But I would call the attention of that portion of my fellow-citizens, who compose the legislative branch of the government, to one or two topics, the first of which, it seems to me, no executive magistrate can abstain from pressing on the attention of the legislature without being justly chargeable with a culpable neglect of duty; I mean that clause of the constitution which enjoins that "the legislature without being justly chargeable with a culpable neglect of duty; I mean that clause of the constitution which enjoins that "the legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught grats;" an injunction which I trust no statesman will disregard or philanthropist treat with neglect. This call has been so frequently made by the eminent statesman who have preceded me in the executive department of this government, that I fear a repetition of it now, will be considered as forming a subject too stale and hacknied to be productive of any beneficial effects; but as some of those calls have heretofore produced favorable results, may I not be permitted to indulge the hope, that the enlightened body I am now addressing, will turn their attention to the injunction itself, as being one, which, considering the high source from which it emanates, is entitled to their unqualified deference and respect. The philanthropic design, and patriotic intention of the framers of the constitution cannot, certainly, be passed over with indifference by any legislative body which views the subject of education in all its important bearings, as well wi must be relt and understood; without the lights of education, the only true source of correct in formation, this never can be accomplished. That legislature therefore, which shall have de-vised and brought to maturity a system of edu-cation, by means of primers of sources. cation, by means of primary or common school to be established throughout the state, and sup-ported by its own munificence and liberality, on a scale so broad and extensive as to reach every ported by its own mu

nother subject for the serious deliberations of the legislature. Under the present system, the time of the judges of the supreme court is se constantly engrossed and occupied, and their the object we have so much at heart—by attempting too much we shall only embarass our operations, and protract the accomplishment of our designs; the credit of the state and the public confidence in its ability to meet its engage ments must keep pace with the spirit of improvement to ensure it success; should these fail, the system itself must ank—against such a state of the settled law of the land, are all essential and the settled law of the land, are all essential and important: besides the constant accumulation of business arising from obvious causes, notwithstanding the efforts of the judges to keep it down, and the unavoidable delays consequent thereon, are becoming evils of no small magnitude. Whether establishing a tribunal to sit as a court of errors and appeals, increasing the number of judges on the beach of the supreme court, or as organizing the present courts as to ensure more equal distribution of labour among the judges of the supreme court, and those of the common pleas, having a tendency to expedite the public business and to give more the public business and to give more vigor and efficiency to the administration of the laws, would afford the better remedy, is a question submitted with great deference to the wisdom of the legis-

With an anxious desire on my part, to cultivate spirit of friendship, harmony and good will with all those connected with the administration of all those connected with the administration of the government, and more especially with those who constitute its legislative department, I pledge myself, that, to all their measures tending to promote the public good. I will yield a cheerful and hearty concurrence, asking in re-turn a reciprocity of good feeling on their part, together with their aid and co-operation in such measures, tending to the same object, as the executive may from time to time find it neces-sary and expedient to recommend. Permit me, fellow citizens, before closing this

aings of a profound peace; of prosperity unex-ampled in the history of nations; of a govern-ment based immediately on the will of the peo-ple, and administered on the purest principles of

republican simplicity; of laws mild and humane, administered peaceably but promptly, and executed even unto the death of the offender, without translations in the public mind than those of acquiseence in, or submission to, the justice of the penalties they inflict; of liberty, civil and religious, accured to use by written constitutions, bearing in their train the freedom of speech, the free exercise of the rights of conscience; privileges, which it is devoutly hoped no American citizen, will ever relinquish but with his life, whatever may be the specious pretext to induce the sacrifice. In short, we inhabit a courty, which from its earliest infancy to the present day, Providence, by the most signal manifestations of its goodness and protecting care, republican simplicity; of laws mild and humans sent day, Providence, by the most signal mani-festations of its goodness and protecting care, seems to have distinctly marked for its own And permit me here emphatically to say, that if there is a nation on the face of the earth which, more than any other, is bound to be de-voted to its God by all the sacred ties of grati-tude and, love that nation is the American needle.

people. Having now, fellow citizens, briefly delineated to you some of the general principles by which in the course of my administration I shall be governed, and adverted to others which will be cherished and maintained, I shall, in the fear, and as I humbly trust, under the guidance and direction of that all wise Being in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations, proceed to the discharge of my duty.

are the destinies of men and of nations, proceed to the discharge of my duty.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvanis Colonization Society having, with the enaction and by the recommendation of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, resolved to send a versel to Liberia, with such persons of colour as may be liberated from slavery, and who are willing to smigrate to Africa, has made an arrangement to transport opfwards of one hundred emaneipated slaves in the rig Liberia, of this port, which vessel will sail hence, for Norfolk, in a few days, to receive the emigrants and convey them to the American colony. The Society has, by the liberality of many estimates of Philadelphia, been able to procure funds searly sufficient to accompish this desirable object, but still requires a few hundred dollars to complete the equipment of the expedition. The friends of African civilization, and of the abolition of slavery, are therefore most respectifully invited to contribute to this object, either by donations of enorey, materials for clothing, books and stationary (for the library and schools of the colony) or in any other way which their liberality or convenience may suggest. Donations in memery will be gratefully received by Dr. Thomas C. James, No. 7 York Buildings, the President of the Society, and Gerard Ralston, No. 103 South Front street, Treasurer. Donations in other articles will be received by Gerard Ralston and John Hanson, the owner of the brig Liberia, No. 3 North Water street.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Parent

street.
The public are respectfully informed, that the Parent Society has a list of the names of several hundred slaves, whose masters will gratuitously emancipate them, as soom as the necessary funds shall be obtained for their convayance to diberia.
The editors of the city papers are respectfully requested to give the above an insertion.



Theatre-Chesnut street. BOXES, 75 cents-PIT, 37 1-9-GALLERY, 95. This evening, December 17,

	AV III De	PIZARRO.	
ixarro		Mr. Woop.	
longo,		Mr. Rowpormal	w.
Sentinel,			A 198
tolla,			
rozimbo,			
Eivira		Mrs. Woop.	
Corn		Mrs. Rorys.	
Mrs. Dudley		Mr. Jerrenson.	
Mary,		Mrs. Rowsotts. Miss Waring. E Discovned was unaverse	-

Philadelphia Theatre-Arch Street SECOND NIGHT OF PAUSTUS. This Evening, December 17,

					STU		
n 1604 tp#							Mr. Anchen.
							Mr. Junvin.
							Mr. WALTON.
							Mr. Andrews.
	TI	OR	TH	AT	r <b>H</b> Btes	ROA 18 BIT	
							Mr. ANDREWS.
Boxes, 75 cer	nte-	-Pi	1. 37	& cei	nta-C	lattery.	PLOTE LIGHT

Washington Amphitheatre-N. Liberties MONS. FORIOSO'S BENEFIT. This Evening, December 17

HORSE MANSHIP
By Master RAV MOND, without and dis-ORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. S. P. STICKNEY, on 2 Hor

in the course of the evening, a great variety of DANCING, by the FORIOSOS. The Evening's Performance to conclude with the addrage of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

Chesnut Street Theatre.-A CARD. R. SLOMAN respectfully announces the conclusion of his re-engagement, and that he BENEFIT will take place on SATURDAY next, being the last time be can have the pleasure of appearing the his friends, previous to his engagements at Ne York and Charleston.

Saturday next, 19th December, 1829,

New Song, entitled Money in your Friend! In

old! A Comie Song—Getting a Living by Dying all day. George Alexander Stavons' description of a Stav-phich will be song in the deres and character of a chip-terceked Sailor, with an appropriate Sea Scene, ship in distress, &c.

The out-brated Bavarion Broom Girl's Song, called
Buy a Broom, arranged as a Duett, will be song by
Mr. J. Jefferson and Mr. Sioman, in the character of

Dutch O'tels.
Registion and Song—Jerry Blossom's Adventures.
The oclebrated song of the Opera Singer.
A very lough-side Interlude and a Conne Fares, in which Mr. Simons will perform.
The whole to conclude with J. Sloman's "Visit to the Ringe," in which he will announce when he intends to leave the Singe, and respectfully bid farewell.
Further particulars in future bills.

[17] The Box Book will be open on Friday.

Theatre, Chesnut street-A CARD. Theatre, Chemut street—A CARD.

R. PEARMAN begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that his BEBEPIT will take place on Monday next, December 21st, 1829, upon which occasion will be presented the grand Melo Dramatic Opera of DER FREISCHUTZ, in which MR. and MER. PEARMAN will perform, being their last appearance this is ason; every eare will be taken in the production of this opera; and, in addition to diverged of the company, the Band and Choruses will be greatly sugmented. After the Opera, a grand monical POT POURHE, in which all the Operatio talent will be combined. To conclude with an entire new FARCE. For particulars see small bills.



### PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 1829.

The Commissioners of the NAVY, in their sport to the Secretary, printed among the documents accompanying the PRESIDERT's MES-sage, apply themselves principally to the ques-tion—"is not the number of Navy Yards greater than is consistent either with econe the want of the service?" They state their decided conviction to be "that, with the exception of the yards at Boston, Washington, and Norfolk, and another near the Gulf of Mexico, (principally as a place for the deposit of stores,) all of our other yards might in the course of a few years (allowing time to remove the ships, &c.) be dispensed with, without injury to the Naval service-provided an establishment be made near Newport, Rhode Island. That the places of general rendezvous, in peace, and in war, should be the Chesapeake Bay, and the waters at or near Newport-that the yard at Washington should be retained as an auxiliary to the one -and that at|Bo ston as an auxiliary to the other. And the opinion is confidently entertained, that economy and efficiency would be greatly promoted by such an arrangement."

A reduction of the number is urged on the grounds of both economy and convenience. It said, too, that the harbour of Boston can only be entered with a fair wind, that its snow. storms and fogs prevent serious and frequently insuperable difficulties. The same objection is applied to that of Роктамоити. To New YORK, PHILADELPHIA and PERSACOLA, it is objected that neither is easily accessible, and that the two latter cannot be entered by ships of great draught.

The choice of the positions recom stified by these arguments:--" Our maritime frontier presents two prominent positions, of which a skilful invading enemy would endeavor to gain possession—as enabling bim, more efually than any other, to harass our coasting and foreign trade, and cut off our internal coa nication by water-while they would also enable him, with but a small military force; comparatively, to compel us to maintain more than en times his number of troops to protect points in the very heart of our country which he might be continually threatening, although he might never seriously design to attack. These pos tions are precisely those which we should most vigilantly preserve from his grasp. The very reasons which render them objects of great interest to him, render them doubly important to us. If, he possessing them, could thus seriously annoy us, we, having them in possessi thence most effectually protect our line of coast. and assail him, should he attempt a blockade. An enemy excluded from those positions, can no where upon our coast find more than temporary shelter for his ships. It is, indeed, con-fidently believed, that, if we had these two points well secured, (and we surely possess amply the means of rendering them so,) the inducements to maintain a squadron upon our coast would be se diminished—the difficulties, nconveniences, and hazards would be so nume rous and serious-that an enemy, even one physically and numerically our superior in force of ships, would find it his interest to avoid such an attempt. The history of our revolutionary war, and our experience during the last war with Great Britain, indicate these two positions too clearly for them to be mistaken, Our past sufferings adnish us, that the Chesapeake Bay, and the waters near Rhode Island, are our most valua-ble points; but, while this is admitted, there is great satisfaction in the reflection that they are known to be susceptible of perfect defence; and from their relative positions to each other—their accessibility, at all times, to ships of the greatest draught of water, and their greater range of anchoring grounds than are afforded by any other harbours on our whole line of coast, they form, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the two most important and desirable points for the general rendezvous of our Navy, in pe eace as well as in war; and these, they think, would, in every view, be the most judicious locations for our chief naval depots. The central position, the mildness and salubrity of the climate, the facilities of ingress and egress, and the almos haustible supplies of ship timber afforded by the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, render it superior to any other place on our whole line of coast for a great naval station and depot; and next in the order of importance, for such purpot in Narragansett Bay. Aside of all the considerations which recommend these as the most important positions for naval depots and stations, in reference to the local advantages and facilities they afford for the rendezvous of ships, there are other views which strike our mind with increased force and interest, and conduct us to similar conclusions. Let us, Sir, for a moment, contemplate a state of war, and suppose these to be the general rendezvous of our Guarda Costa, consisting of line of battle ships, aided by steam batteries. These, co-operating with the permanent fortifications now in progress, would place those points in a state of serity, and enable us terrotect extensively, if not effectually, our inland coasting trade, and to under invasion difficult and hazardous at any soint, and probably impracticable at most; while ur frigates, sloops of war, and smaller vessels, sailing thence, as they would be able to do at all times, and returning, as they might, in all winds, would annoy the commerce of the enemy

in distant seas, even on his own coasts, and at

would necessarily be obliged to draw the larger part of his force from our coast, (if stationed thers.) We might thus compel him to act on the defensive, while the chances of our merchant

and other vessels safely returning into port,

of peace, our ships, particularly those of the line and frigates, ought to be laid up in situa-

would be greatly increased. The important of a Navy dues not depend so much upon the number of ships as upon their size and efficiency, and a judicious disposition of them in reference to our own protection and the annoyance of an enemy to the greatest possible extent. In time

defensive operations against as it might happen, the first having declared war against of the subject, the two per again present themselves than any other. each being so accessible hat a junction them, might generally, if not fected in less than forty her vantage of vast impo any other two ports fit for

have which need to a grass their elea Marithe of a colo lotte sick that ries a tradiate gold Loo.

Pigo Cope Byrrs of the bone of

ment, brig T schr. I days; ningto tain w timore Cutali had lo

NE morning folk.
Arriphia, NE

rail for

EOI Sai Left at Black Elsine for Bo

ting. Between Beston and cos, it might take ten days, not unlikely to occur, the ncalculable; for, so long as th nue, a ship of war might of the harbor of Box

In another part of their report, the consistent submit the following as the mattheir observations and supplies. mode of seasoning ship which they remark that " Live Oak Timber.-Lat

under cover, to protect it against and high winds. Its immerates is by the fact, that it renders it less White Oak Timber.-Let it be

months in fresh, or two years then taken up and sawed interes-be required—then placed under or three years, when it will be a Yellow Pine.—Let it be dock months, then taken up and

years.
Mast Timber.—Let it be in Mast Timber.—Let it be immand overed in mud, and continual until it shall be required for use. All timber ought to be cet, if when the greatest portion of the in its circulation (say from the best to the last of February)—simmersed is water ought never to at any other season than early in to be avoided—and it should the may be practicable, after being seed to proper sizes, required in the happen to the construction of air; but at the said if from too much expense to the stock of the construction of an interest of the season they are required to the stocks, well protected, a ship before they are required by a ships before they are required by a ships before they are required as served, almost without expense, for a ber of years; probably as long as the an house, particularly if built of the best and properly ventilated.

a house, particularly if buil and properly ventilated. Launched, and not pret

Launched, and not presented while by a house, or other covering, from the v as has from necessity been the case with of our ships, and continuing improtected decay soon commerces, and because tive, particularly in their planking. As to the effects of different hinds of un As to the effects of different kinds of water copper on ships lying in ordinary; salt water, where there is not a strong carrier than the by water, where there is not a strong carrier copper as is used for our ships, (15 ca) had probably twenty to twenty-fire pain water, the effect upon copper, bably upon the degree of saltness ferent places.

The bottoms of our ships, in manufaction become barmacled, and oven make covaters attach themselves to the carrier.

soon become barnacle oysters attach thems the water is only a little formed on the external surface of the which some suppose protects the interior and it may do so in a small degree, fact admitted, that copper can be present in fresh, than in salt water, still the is, no doubt, the case with regard to of ships, which is universally believed durable in salt than in fresh water—

durable in salt than in fresh water—and this far more important material than coppe is to construction of our chips, whether we make the cost, or the difficulty of preciding it. Suitable copper may be readily obtained at a times and seasons; but it requires years pecure suitable ship timber. And it may be marked, as worthy of consideration, that it water is salt in all of our harbors is say of calculated as rendezvous for our Navy."

The fifth number of Ma. France The fifth number of Mr. FREME in the same neat form with its pr and containing a greater variety than any of them. The contents are a re a catch, a Christmas hymn, a march and several cotillions.

In the Senate, on Tussley, Mr. Mans is troduced "a bill for the relief of the State Pennsylvania. Mr. Woonsuny introduced" bill to repeal the tonnage duties upon used to the United States, and upon coreign vessels." The Annual report of Secretary of the Treasury on the state of spirited.

ces was received, referred, and ordered who printed.

In the House of Representatives, the Assai Report of the State of the Finances was reced from the Secretary of the Treasery, and 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed number of petitions were presented, and suiverselved to the committee. Among the petitions were three from individuals claiming the new held in the House by Mesen, Novies, alley, and Pryor Lea, which were severally referred to the Committee on Rhection. As resultion was laid on the table by Mr. Richardens, adding to the ordinary Standing Committee on Education. Mr. Confered a resolution referring to the Committee of Ways and Means, an inquiry into the pediency of reducing the duty on salt, he adquestion of consideration being demanded by Mr. All. L., of New York, and the ayer and being ordered, the resolution was rejected, the House refusing to consider it by a visit of the contraction was rejected, the House refusing to consider it by a visit of the contraction of the contraction was rejected, the House refusing to consider it by a visit of the contraction of the contraction was rejected, the contraction was rejected, the contraction of the contraction was rejected.

The last number of the African Repulsey contains two letters lately brought by the letter lately latel

tinual wars among the natives.

The factory at Grand Bassa, which there we tions where they could be most easily united, at one time

Reft., vv m. 1es, Cristy, 'Asheman. NEW YORK, Doe. 16.—Arrived, thip La Payotte, lilea, 5 days from Charleston, with cetton, &c. On laturday morning, off Hatterns, saw an hera. brig with one of foretopmant, standing to the northword. Bhip Queen Mab, Basley, 8 days from Savannah,

wine, fruit, &c. Passengers, B. Reresan, lasty and servant.

Sele. Falcon, Turner, 16 days from Sphney, with coal. 4th inst. off Isle of Sable, in a heavy gale and equally from S. W. to N. N. W., carried away fore got, split the sails, stove the belivarits and had all the fire pot out, was out of fire for 5 days, and was capplied with fire by a selr.—one of the Fackets that runs between Liverpool, (Nova Stotia) and Halifax.

Selr. Eclipos, Paga, 4t days from Teneriffe, with wine. The brig Ann Eliza Jane, Curtie, sailed about the 15th October, for the Isle of May. Is let. 38, ion. 70, naw a ship with C. D. in her foretopanil, standing S. S. W.

del. with fastio.
Fair Trader, Somers, 5 days from Philadelhard Trader, Somers, 5 days from Philadelhard Hoyt, Hand, of Madison, Conn. 12 days
Augustins, with oranges. Passengers, R.
Augustins, with oranges. Charlestan, for Mobile, put in for wood, and in at ing to search out a passage over Matanzas bar, the fided, and the chief engineer and three men drowned. She had also received some damage. Below, a ship, beig and schooner. Cleared, ship Keutucky, Rathbone, New Orlea Hrig Osgood, Bruce, New Orlean, Heig Osgood, Bruce, New Orlean, Hrig Helen, Hall, Bath. Schr. Ges. Marion, Conklin, Neuvitas. Schr. Two Sisters, Gaston, Philadelphia. Sailed, ship Brittannia, Marshall, Liverpool; Dickason, Anthony, Savannah; Statira, Wood, dt Brigs Pacific, Baltimore; Union, Jordan, Savatlerdies, Springer, New Orleans.

Brige Pacific, Saltimore; Union, Jordan, Savannah; Meridan, Springer, New Orleans. Schr. Climax, Parker, Mexico. PROVIDENCE, Dec. 14.—Arrived, schr. Experiment, Thorbor, 19 days from St. Johna, P. St. Loft, brig Trio, Thomas, of Bath, for Turks Island, 6 days; othr. Savannah, Gerton, of this more, for Maltimare. 10 days; steap Hetta, Robinson, of Haverstraw, from Sto-

ved, sehr. Gov. Rrecks, Lowell, from Philadel-ound to Boston.

Arrived, sehr. Gev. Rroots, Leven, crom rabbin, beam to Boston.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 18.—Arrived, brig John Ward,
Bennir, 19 days. Left, brig Panthen, of this port, to
sail for New Orleans in 6 days.

13th.—Sailed, brig Stranger, Stowe, 5t. Bartholomews; Telegraph, Bigelow, Virginia.

EUSTUN, Dec. 14 —Arrived, ship London, Dwyer,
of Saiom, Cronstadt, 19th Oct., Elsineur, 3d Nov.—
Left at C. shipa Cabinet, Mansfield for Boston, ready;
Black Warrior, Putnam, Cube, succertain. Sailed from
Elsineur in company with ship United States, Wilcon,
Lecture (Arrived) and brig Carrina, Gifford, for

reater variety than say tents are a reads, asseg, as hymn, a march, and

GRESS.
Tuseday, Mr. MARRIDANE Police of the State of the State of the State of Vood nursy introduced "5 nage duties upon the sale of the s

epresentatives, the Associate of the Finances was senior of the Treasery, and ordered to be primed, and resident of the presentation of and referred to the special of the senior of the

f the African Report, lately brought by the mythin, the agent of the African the African the African and manner of the African an mantioned affine the African and the Colony, are at the incurrious, it is as a first the colony during the African the incurrious, it is as a first the colony during the African the incurrious and the area of the colony during the African the Incurrious the African the Incurrious the African the Incurrious to the African the Incurrious to the African the Incurrious the African the Incurrious to the African the Incurrious the Incur

d Bassa, which there was

rm with its pre

GRESS.

iron and hamp would be a total loas.

Brig Amstel, Lianell, Labradore.
Cleared, ship Gen. Pike, Sten, Portemouth.

Brig Kniterprize, Snowy St. Thomas.

Brig Wolga, Nicktersee, Charleston.

Brig Wolga, Nicktersee, Charleston.

Brig Wonga, Nicktersee, Charleston.

St. Le M., Dee, 12.—Arrived, brig Hope, Beckford, from Malta, 40 days, and 28 from off Giberlar.

13th.—Sailed, brig Rebecca, Andrewa, Haltimore; sch., James, Biofinan, Cape de Verds.

HOLMES' HOLE, —Dec. 10.—Arrived, acht. Philadelphia, Mitchell, from Battimore.

13th.—Schr. Triton, Thompson, from Turks Island.

Schr. New Packet, Cowley, do.

LAMBERT'S COVE, Dec. 12th.—Brig Ander, Blenkie, Klu Jasseire, 18th October. Left, ships Gov. Strong, Wilson, for Beston, 10 days; Isis, Gale, from Susten, Strawell Pring Latona, Bancroft, for Philadelphia, 15; Z pphorah, Deteodersier, Cap de Verda, Noc; Roxana, Holmes, Boston, 10; Swiftsure, Prindle, lietharging, Nautilia, Frost, uncertain; Calbope, Page, con Peranabuca, just arrived. Bailed, 12th, U. S. haps Natches, Capt. Claxton; and Vandalia, Captain callagher, latter for Hahia; brig Foresson, Jones, for Season Ayres. Spoke, 3d instant, Ist. 31 20, long, 66.

brig Aphorp, Boden, 5 days from Alexandras, for R. Th.mas.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 12.—Arrived, berque Dra-ce, Gardner, Gottenburg. Saw, off South Shoel, rig Rice Plant, Foster, from Hamburg, for Philadel-blus.

The lime in the schr. Volusia, which went askere is rise liny on the night of the 5d inst. took fire on the ht following, and henned the vessel up. Arrived at Edgartown, 18th inst. ship Atlantic, Fish-from Nasan.

Arrived at Edgartown, 12th inst. ship Atlantic, Fishr, from Nantucket,
ALEXADRIA, D. C., Dec. 12.—Sailed, sloop
armer's Daughter, Keene, Philadelphia.
SAVANNH, Dec. 3.—Cleared, ship Helen Mar,
arrhon, New York.
Departed, brig Pizarro, Badershaw, Charlestow.
CHARLESTON, Dec. 10.—Arrived, ship James
Corsaich, Philadelphia, and 18 days from the Capes.
he J. Bl. made the Light 6 days since. and has been
size blown off the conat by gales from N. E.
Fr. brig La Dryas, Caseine, Point Petre, Guad. 31
ys.

soner Superior, Cox, Fort Royal, Martinique, 5 Brandy and molasses. Left brigs Flamings, o Hardward, for Wilmington, N. C., is 4 days cans, llor, of Blue Hill, Maine, Mann, for do. it

ed, Br. ship Bengal, Bimett, Léverpool, James Parkins, C. owell, Havro. to ara, brig Homer, Myers, Bordeaux, Pleinder, Lowell, New Orleans, Jans, Fisher, Savannah

LATE PIRACY. - Captain Lie

be kept on foot and a new factor, Mr. Benson, appointed. The settlement at Millsburg is in the most floarishing condition, and the colonism that provide the control of the

of about 900 dollars more.

FROM GUAYAQUIL.—The barque Peru, Cheever, of Salem, arrived at Guayaquil about the middle of July last, from Callee; and was discharging her cargo, when a cellae; and was discharging her cargo, when a demand was made by Gen. Cerdena, that Capt. Cheever should proceed forthwith to transport as many of his troops, (with their baggage.) as could be received on board, to Paita. Capt. C. remonstrated without effect, and was compelled (without being allowed any time to arrange his business) to receive on board \$35 men and women with their baggage, &c. and to sail for Paita where she arrived in a passage of 9 days—having stopped at Puna to water, he was required to receive on board the sich prisoners at the Hospital; but upon his avowing his determination sooner to abandon his vessel, he was permitted to proceed without them. The Peru, after landing these passengers at Paita, returned to Guayaquil, on the 6th Aug. and was at that place on the 28th, to sail next day for Paita and Callao.

On Saturday last, a fire broke out at Bath.

Aug. and was at that place on the 26th, to sail next day for Paita and Callac.

On Saturday last, a fire broke out at Bath, Maine, the particulars of which are detailed in a letter to the editors of the Boston Courier:—About 6 o'clock in the morning, the slarm was given, which proceeded from the store of Col. John Young. The progress of the fire, on the south, was stopped at Captain Hatch's shoe store; and the north at Captain Edmund Freeman's store. The fire progressed west on Vine street as far as Colonel Richard R. Smith's cabinet warehouse, which was saved. The buildings destroyed are—the store (and goods) occupied by Colonel John Young; the large store belonging to Elijah Crooker, and occupied by Miss Hunter, as a manuta maker, and Mr. Rufus McLellan, as an English goods store, and one or two tenements; three tenements belonging to Captain John Hodgkins, occupied as boarding-houses, &c. the cooper's shop occupied by Messrs. Foster and Soule; the cabinet maker's shop occupied by Mr. Thomas Haley, (with much of his stock of lumber), the stores belonging to Governor King and Mr. Charles Clapp, occupied by Messrs. Conant, Webby, and Chs. Clapp, Jr. as a grocery, shoe, and English goods store. Captain Store Captain Fred Clapp, and but store very much injured. Mr. Farrin's shoe store is also burnt, and his stock very much injured. The loss is estimated at about \$6000, and but very little insured.

OFFICERS OF THE HORNET. The following is a correct list, according to the report of the commanding officer of the West India station to the Navy Department on the

India station to the Navy Department on the 29th October:—
Master Commandant.—Otho Norris.
Lieutenants.—Daniel H. Mackey, Jesse Smith, John L. Thomas, John Hamilton.
Surgeon.—William Birchmore.
Assistant Surgeon.—John F. Whitehill.
Pursor.—Robert Pottenger.
Passed Midshipman.—Edward Schermerhorn.
Midshipmen.—James N. Forsyth, Richard R. Kwift, Richard L. Tighman, Gustavas R. A. Brooke, Edwin Laub, Charles A. Cannell, Samuel S. Washington.
Master's Mate.—T. W. Robinson.

uel S. Washington, Master's Mate.—T. W. Robinson. Gunner.—John Burns. Sail Maker.—John Adams.

TRIAL OF JUDGE WILLIAMS. - We learn from the Nashville Banner of the 1st inst, that the trial of Judge Williams was fixed to com-mence before the Senate on the 3rd. The trial of Sterling B. Robinson, before the Circuit Court on a charge of Murder, committed in an encounter in the streets of Nashville, was also about to come on. So great was the excitement and general interest taken in this trial, that four days were consumed before a jury was empannelled. Three hundred and fifty persons were summoned as jurors, and nearly all of them had formed and extremed opinions, as to the critical contents. and expressed opinions, as to the guilt or inno-cence of the accused.

LAYEST FROM RIO JANEIRO. - By the brig LAYEST FROM RIS JANEIRO.—By the brig Andes, Captain Blacker, Rio Janeiro papers have been received at Boston to Oct. 14th. The frigates Imperatrice and Isabel, (says the Pal-ladium,) had arrived at Rio, from Portsmeuth, England, and brought out the Empress of Bra-zil, the new wife of his Majesty Don Pedro; his daughter, the young Queen of Portugal; and a great number of distinguished Noblemen. They were first saluted by a fleet of vessels sent out to meet them, and escepted into port. Is conseto meet them, and escorted into port. In conse-quence of these welcome arrivals, there were great rejuicings, and business had to give place to holidays.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—We understand that the gentlemen whose names were on the nominating lists published in most of the papers, are chosen, but by what majority we are not informed. The opposition to these candidates was very slight. The aggregate vote cast was a small one; indeed, we have seldom seen less interest evinced in the election of our public officers than was displayed on this occasion. Mr. Otis was elected Mayor without opposition.—Boston Daily Adv. Boston Daily Adv.

Boston Daily Adv.

York, Pa. Dec. 15.—On Tuesday evening last three Gotpads attacked Mr. Nivens, of this borough, about a mile from town, on the old canal road, and robbed him of his pocket book, containing sixty dol'ars. One of the rogues was a talk man, of dark complexion; the others could not be seen distinctly enough to be described.—When attacked, Mr. Nivans was returning to town on horseback. After they had made him dismount, he attempted to resist, whereupon one of them fired a pustol at him, which frightened the horse and caused him to break from the hands of the one who held him. They then threw Mr. Nivens upon the ground, and fied.—Two of the notes were of the York Bank, and had been marked by clipping the corners.—Recerder.

skip Candace, has furnished the editors of ship Candace, has furnished the editors of Salem Register with the particulars of the salem Register with the particulars of the salem Register with the particulars of the salements. Two of the notes were of the York Bank, and heary of his vassel, by Prates. We make the he Prate hove to on our quarter, and orderns he brate hove to on our quarter, and order mate and four men; but when within a few for the pirate, they were met by her boat, ordered to return to the ship. After coming what cargo, &c. and returned to their vessel, what cargo, &c. and returned to their vessel, aring me on board with my papers, which I

antant scacous, which are in want of funds and surely merit encouragement.

In the State Senate, on Monday, the bill re-specting the Philadelphia Bank was considered in Committee. The first section, authorizing the sale of the stock hold by the State, and the third, reducing the capital, were negatived. The second section, extending the charter, was

passed.

The London Times, in an article intended to prove that Indian corn is trash, says that the Calabrians make their broad of it; that it gives swine the mange, and man the sourry.

Macfarlane, in his Constantinople, relates,

See, that a European merchant, during the late war, having bribed the proper functionaries, sent a light vessel, loaded with wine, run, coffee,

the Russian army.
Forbes, in his Oriental Mamoirs, says that beggars are hired by the night, at the Banyan Hospital in Surat, to feast the bugs, fleas, and other vermin maintained in that benevolent in-

the Earl of Pembroke, is eaid to contain some curious manuscripts, of works never printed, in the hand-writing of Sir Philip Bidney and his sister the Countess Pembroke. A protest has been entered, in the Legisla-

ture of Lower Canada, against one of the Mem-

speaking of the weather in that region, says,— The genius, Jack Frost, for several days past

cknowledge the receipt of 801 dollars 27 1-2 ents, the avails of their Fair, held on the 25th ult. but regret that two counterfeit bills amount-ing to \$15, were passed on them. The Milledgeville, Geo. Ladies' Pair, was

dence, states that, on the 13th of Nevember Two of them were Frenchmen, three Spaniards one Greek, one American, named Samuel Cam

he stole it.

An elaborate argument, in one of our courts tions of the same name, was disposed of by the judge's remark that they were very much alike,

An accident, truly distressing, occurred in Sa-lem, Mass. on Friday. A promising and beau-tiful boy, the eldest son of John Bray, printer, while at play was run over by a horse and chaise and so much injured that he expired in a few minutes after. The boy was seven years of age. In about half an hour after leaving his home, it om of health, to attend school, he wa

The increasing consumption of cotton more than keeps pace with the increased growth of this great steple of the U. States. At present sails and cordage are made of it; and it is a much better and cheaper article for caulking vessels than cakum, being more durable, and

tiser, a counterfeit \$10 bill of the New York State Bank, No. 7934, dated July 1, 1817, payable to H. Guest, jr. ; John W. Yates, eashier Fr. Bloodgood, V. Prest. letter Q. The outer stroke of the Q, in this bill, is light, in the in this bill are coarser than those in the gent The shade of the sun in the water is brighter in the genuine than in the counterfeit. Genera ly, the bill is extremely well calculated to de-

According to a report to the Georgia Legisla ture, the canal, from the Ogesches to the Sa vannah river, will be completed within a few months, so as to admit boats. The sum ex-

Tennessee, by the committee on manufactures, designed to encourage the culture of silk. The Banner speaks in terms of approbation of this effort to encourage domestic industry, and exit requires.

DIED. On Tagoday ovening, hire MARY S. BURKHART, with of Productat Burkhart, in the 72d year of her my On the of Productat Burkhart, in the 72d year of her my On the Index, Eddick St. On the 15th Law of the St. On the 15th law of the St. On the 15th law of a temperature thems, in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. MARY CROSSIS, Her friends and those of the family, ore particularly irrival to state the function, for the 25th year of her age, Mrs. MARY CROSSIS, Her friends and those of the family, ore particularly irrival to state the function, from her late residence, Not. 9 them street herwoon, Levite and Waland surgers, to energy the reason, at 2 o'clock.

A New York, on Tuesday temporary, PHILO RUG-OLES, Eq. Connection at Law, of Funghhampsin, in the 5th year of his age. The Halance in the Trensury on the

28,485,313 90 5,972,435 BI

The installation of the Rev. Dr. M'Av.
LEV, as paster of the Touth Freshysterian Congregation,
will take place at the charge, on Thousandy country.
This fast, at 7 o'slock. On floaday assisting rout, the
paster will delive he lastrodectory courses. Service is
the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Hunsell, and in the evening by the Rev. Dr. M'Anbry. The pew of oais chared
will be expressed to sele, by another, on Monday succeslog, 21st inst. at 10 o'clock. 8,168,000 00 FOR SALE.

TWO first rate Threatles, just finished, and the mail appeared plan. Also, 2 Minles. Threatle can be seen at the storce of DULLES, WILCOX & WELSH, dec. 17—3: 7,948,481 08 86,164,385 10

Loaving in the Treasury on the first of January next, an estimated balance THE PUBLIC DEST. The payments made and to be made the Public Debt, for the year 1889, as dec. 17-11

Dufter's Nature Displayed.
NATURE displayed in her mode of ten
Nature to man being a new and infillible
increase to man being a new and infillible
increase to man being the manufacture of the being the
y; tendented from the manyols of the beauty and Of which 9,541,011 55 is an assessed of the principal of the debt, leaving the total debt, on the first day of January, 1230.

This debt is redeemable as follows: In 1230.

At pleasure of Geverament.

At there will, during the above years, he more mean published to the redemption: of abst than the Unit States here contracted to pay, the Secretary suggethe redemption of the 5 per cent. Seek subscribing the Bank of the United States, and the authorities of these per cents, when it can be done on favorable termination of these per cents, when it can be done on favorable termination.

dos. 17—21 Se Shankfully reported by BERJ. W. OLASE, No. 11 North Piles. TO THE LADIES.

OLIVES by the quart, &c. Bunch, Muses and Muses RAISHNS.
CITRON, CURRANTS, PRUNES, PIGS, LE MOI Fresh OLIVES, by the quart, or larger quantity. Virginic Pared PEACHER, or capacite quantity. Curious, I comp Hyses, and other capacite TEAS,

uship Passifa.

Ush Madeira, Shorry, L. P. Tonoriffe, Museat, and other Winks.

Leaf and Lease SUGAR, refined wither without blood.

Together with a general assortment of fresh GROCERICH, for sale by HUMERT DONNELL,

No. 3 bouth Sixth street, adjoining the Schoylkill

Bank.

100. 15—and:

Hank.

LADY OF THE MANOR,
NEW EDITION.

TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 366 Market streets to the series of the LADY OF THE MANOR, being a street of the LADY OF THE MANOR, being a street of the streets on the shipped of Conferencies, increasing he use of the middle and higher ranks of years, the streets of the middle and higher ranks of years, the streets of the middle and higher ranks of years, the streets of the middle and higher ranks of years, the streets of the middle and higher ranks of years, the streets of the stree

JOHN HARRISON. OPERATIVE Chemist, and Manufacturer of White and Red Lond, Orange Mineral, &c. has the day taken info Co-partnership his sons, Thomas and M. Leib Harrison. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of JOHN HARRISON & SONS dec. 17—8

INSOLVENT DEBTORS. HOSE persons who are compelled to apply for the Benedit of the Insolvent Laws. December m, should make application to ma, the subscriber, r before the 51th instant.

M. M. RUSSELL.

No. 48 Lombard street, below Fourth street.

te. 17—th

ELEGANTIAE LATINAE; or Rules and Ex
J creises illustrative of elegant Latin style; intendfor the use of the middle and higher schools, for sale

TOWAR & HOGAN,

No. 255 Market street, dec. 17-3t AIDS TO REFLECTION,

AIDS TO REFLECTION,
In the formation of a manly character, on the
several grounds of Presisence, Marchity and Religion;
illustrated by select passages from our elder Divines,
especially from Archbishop Leighton. By S. T. Coloridge, with an appendix and illustrations from other
works of the same author; together with a preliminary
casey, and additional notes. By James March, President of the University of Yermont. For sale by
E. LATTELL & BROTHER,
Corner of Chemut and Seventh streets.

dec. 17—46

of which fell inside of the store through an aperture they had made in the front door.

The prise tragedy bearing the title of Motamora was represented last evening, for the first time, to a numerous audience, and was received with loud and general applause. The plot is founded on the wars and adventures of King Philip, who, under the name of Metamora, (made use of by the author instead of Metacon, as being more euphonious,) is the principal character. The house was crowded to such access that it was difficult for these who had not taken seats, to obtain even a standing place.

In the crowd at the lobby of the theatre last evening, (Mr. Forrest's benefit,) a notorious pick-pocket, who styles himself William Williams, alias Richary Avery, alias York Dick, a large, stout fellow, was arrested in the act of picking a gentleman's pocket, and carried to Bridewell. He is a villain well known to the police of our city, and attended General Lafayette on his tour through the United states, carrying on his poculiar trade in the different sections of the country with great activity and admitteness. The arm of justice, however, proved a little too strong for him in one of the Western States, (Kentucky, we understand,) where he underwent trial and conviction, and suffered incarceration for three or four years. As soon as liberated, he resumed his former avocation, but his career is now in a fair way of being suspended for a season. High constable Hays found in his possession a large number of false-keys, which are now in the police-office. Columbian Steam Boat Company.

Nannual meating of the stockholders in the
Columbian Steam Boat Company, will be held
January 4, 1820, from the hours of 10 to 3 o'clock, at the
office of the company, No. 39 North Water street, where
are to be chosen seven directors to transact their business for one year.

dec. 17—d12t

OT-UNION LINE TO BALTIMORE. -Steam Boat Newcastle, leaves Chesnut Street Wharf every day at 12 o'clock, and arrives early next morning, in time for any of the Southern or Western conveyances. (CTCITIZENS' CANAL LINE TO BALTI-MORE.—Steam boat William Penn, Capt. Jeffries, de-parts from Arch street wharf every morning, at seven o'clock. The public are respectfully informed that the bargee pass through the Canal, between this and Balti-more, daily.

nees for one year.

dec. 17—d12

IIP THIS DAY. III

WHE drawing of the 14th class Union Canal
Lottery, will take place this ofternous, at four
o'clock. Tickets and shares, arganed by the Managers,
can be had for nios dollars, by applying at the Farmers'
and Mechanics' Lottery office, No. 13 South Third
arrest, first below Dock.

dec. 17—1t

Combination 1 27 5ti a prize of \$400.

27 30 56 do. 300.

Sold on Saturday hast, by N. CANFIELD & CO.
(C) PRIZES PAID!!!

18 19 49 a capital prize of...1.925 Dollars.
19 43 48. 1,000

A LL SOLD and PAID last week by N.
CANFIELD & CO. No. 22 SOUTH THIRD

STREET, directly opposite Congrass Hall.

Our own Grand Union Canal Lottery draws THIS
DAY, containing the following Siplendid Prizes:
1 prize of. \$50,000|10 prizes of. \$500
2 10,000|10 \$00
3 4210|25 200
10 1000|51 500
Price of Tickets only \$9—Halpes, \$450—Quarters,

SPLENDID PRIZES.

Nos. 13 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET.
VERY IVED-WESDAY & SATURDAY
AFTERNOON, will be arranged for PRI-

A large and general seasons of AMERICAN MANUPACTURED GOODS, empirical all the varieties made in the city and neighbourhood, with an associated of AMERICAN PRINTED CALL. COEN.

FURNITURE BALL

AT PRIVATE SALE.—One very experier for and harness, can be seen at Ma Swan, N. Third street.

SHERIPP'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expense, will be sold, at Public Vendor, on W. comber 30, 1750, at 7 o'clock in the creating, at

Confice House,

Alek that certain het or piece of greens, well the frame hatidings there were recorded insiste on the frame hatidings there were recorded insiste on the frame hatidings there were recorded insiste on the first interest, in the loweship of filey groundering, and county of Fluided-plate, containing in front or blendth, twenty first and its length or depth, northward, one for morthy of the containing in front or blendth, twenty first and its length or depth, northward, one for morthy of the county first and trees, the standard of the south by said sense after one of the south by shipper aftered abtrouched, do on the membry greated man or sum of thirteen delilars and there, where therein, payable to the heirs and assigns of Thomas Willing; and size only of its thirty-three centres of the south of the county of the containing that or sum of thirty-three centres of the county of the county

SHERIPVS SALE. BY virine of a writ of Vendition! Exponent, is no disput because in all the rold, at public reputer, or Wadnesser, December 30, 1-20, at 2 o'clock in the evaning, at 6 http: chants' Cuffee House.

Chante Clotice House.

A LL that lot or piece of ground, with the building of the control of the

SHERRIP'S SALE.

D'V virtue of a vrit of Venditioni Ranasa, to two discontended of the conduction of t

SPILENDID PRIZES.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, No. 14, contains one prize of \$30,000.

2 of 10,000 10 600

2 5,000 10 500

10 4210 10 400

10 400

Amounting to \$273,760.

This splendid lottery will be drawn this afternoon, the 17th tast. Tickets and shares will be seld at \$0 until the hour of drawing.

O. NARHINGTON, dee. 17—14 Manufacturers' Market,

GOODS, quantity of BRITISH and CANTON on applicant re

JOHN HARRISON, 94 Shippen street, in applicant for the benefit of the Incorrect Law, of

Area York, Dec. 16.—Last Sunday night, by the sid of a false key, some unknown person entered the store of David Ruggies, a coloured man, and, after taking \$250, various articles, and destroying others, attempted to set the place on fire. Between S and 4 o'clock, on Monday morning, it was discovered by the watchmen, who burst open the door and extinguished the flames. This is a case which ought to excite public sympathy. Ruggles was an industrious man—who, notwithstanding he was obliged to contend against those prejudices which a dark skin presents, had, by his conciliating manners, laid the foundation of a desirable little business, in the butter and grocery trade. In an unliash, the state of the state that the state of Mesers. P. G. Taylor & Co. No. 160 Pearl street. The last was on Saturday night, when the robbers were frustrated in their object by breaking their chissel, a piece of which tell inside of the store through an aperture they had made in the front door. ture of Lower Canada, against one of the Mem-bers returned from the Eastern Townships, as being by law ineligible. The objection is ground-ed on the fact, that the gentleman in question is a native of the United States.

The St. Louis Beacon, of the 28th ult. in

The genus, Jack Frost, for several days past, has been drawing mountain, stream, tower and tree upon our window panes; he has stript the groves, sealed up the streams, and so cold has is seen, that a house on the edge of a volcaho, would be no bad affair.

The Ladies' Working Society, of Augusta, Ga.

held, according to announcement, in that place, on the let inst. The receipts were upwards of

bell, belonging to Philadelphia, who, it is said, has respectable connexions. They were a hard-ened set of villains, and marched to the place of execution with the utmost uncentern, smok-ing eigars and exhibiting entire indifference to

their fate.

Mr. Buckstone, an actor of the Adelphi theatre, receives great praise, in the London papers, as the author of "The happiest day of my life." Nothing is said of SCRIBE, from whom

prove that Elisha and Elijah were but varia. and so were Marlborough and wheel-barrow.

carried back to his agonized parents a corpse!

much less impervious, as it naturally resists wa-ter when closely packed into the seams.

We have seen, says the Albany Daily Adver nuine, it is heavy. The feathers of the eagle

pended is about \$144,000, and the additiona ost is estimated at \$20,000. A bill has been reported to the legislature of

presses a confidence derived from what has been aid and written on the subject, that the culture of silk is capable of affording to skilful hands a profit fully adequate to the labour and expense

ALMANACK.

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.

A MAP of the termination of the Pennsylvania ers, with the various proposed branches through the crassion-ers, with the various proposed branches through the crty, and received and for sale, price 50 erals, at the Map More, 144 Chemut street, opposite the Theatre. DRAWING.

THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 14, for 1829, will be drawn at the Areade this after-noon, the 17th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. dec. 17-11 ANNUALS FOR 1830.

ANNUALS FOR 1830.

No. 201 Chesant street, between the Theotre and Arcade, the Memeate and Poeket Almanack, for 1830, together with the London and American Annuals, viz. Friendship's Offering, Gem. Token, Keepanke, Winter's Wreath, Bijon, Amulet, Literary Souvener, Juvenila Forget. Me.Not, New Years' Gift, &c. dec. 17—if

HOGARTH'S WORKS.

8.53 Market street, opposite Decatar street

THE Works of Wm. Hogarth, containing one hundred and fifty-night Engrarings, with descriptions, in which are pointed out many benetics that have hitherto excaped notice, with a comment on their moral tendancy, just received and for sale by B. GURLEY, and the control of the co

prepared an expedient of peace. The brother of the rettin made his excape, and, in revenge, but syed the retreat of his cheftain. A body of white ment and lodians were immediately despitabled to the awamp where Philip lay crouched, glaring with fury and despair. Before he was aware of their approach, they had began to surround him. In a little while, he saw five of their states that the check of the same read that the feet all the same five of their states. revisionce was vain; he rushed forth from his bovert, and made a headlong attempt at escape, but was shot, through the heart by a renegado liding of his own action.

lidian of his own nation.
Such is the scenty story of the brave, but unfortunate King Philip; persecuted while living, and slaudered and d shonored when dead. If, and slandered and d shonored when dead. If, however, we consider even the prejudiced anecdotes furnished us by his enemies we may perceive in them traces of amiable and lofty character, sufficient to anaken sympathy for his fair and respect for his memory. We find, amid all the harars ng carse and ferocious passions of constant warfare, he was alive to the softer feelings of connubust low and paternal tenderness, and to the gener-ous sentiment of friendship. The captivity of h's "beloved wife and only son" are nectioned with exultation, as causing him poignant misery; the death of any near friend a triumphantly re-corded as a new blow on his sensibilities; but the treachery and desertion of many of his fol-lowers, in whose affections he had confided, is said to have desolated his heart, and bereaved him of all further comfort. He was a patriot, attached to his native soil—a prince, true to his subjects, and indigaant of their wrongs—a solder, darme in battle, firm in adversity, patient of fatigue, of hunger, of every variety of boddy suffering; and ready to perish in the course he had espoused. Froud of heart, and with an untameesponed. Froud of heart, and with an untame-able laye of natural liberty, he preferred to en-joy it among the beasts of the forest, or in the dismal and famished recesses of swamps and tameasses, rather than bow his haugisty spirit to pubmission, and live dependent and despised in the ease and luxury of the actifements. With heroic qualities, and hold achievements, that would have graced a civilized warrior, and ren dered him the theme of the poet and the historian he lived a wanderer and a fugitive in his native land, and went down, like a foundering bark, amid darkness and tempert—without an eye to weep his fall—or a friendly hand to record his

## THE INAUGURATION.

THE INACCOURATION.

Handisonnous, Dec. 15.—The inauguration of Mr. Wolf, as Governor of Pennsylvania, took place this day, a the half of the Hennes of Representatives, in presence of the members of both Houses, and a vast assemblage of citizens from every part of the state.

There is no doubt that Gen. Sanuri. M'Kean, of Bradford county, at present a member of the State Newster, with he appointed by Gov. Wolf, Secretary of the Demonatorally.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS, GRORGE WOLF.

GEORGE WOLF TANNILYAMA.

Tuesday, December 15th, 1829.

Fg.l.ow CITIERNS:—In assuming upon myself the execution of the important trust, which, by the suffrages of my fullow citizens, has been confided to me, I avail myself of the solemn perasion, thus publicly to express to those citi-zens my grateful acknowledgments for their nmerited kindness, so freely and so signally estowed, and to assure them of the anxious tude I shall ever feel for their welfare and solicitude I shall ever rect for their western and happiness, and of my unceasing endeavours, whilst in their service, to merit in some measure this distinguished mark of their considence.

If, in the course of the frequent vicisaitudes and changes inseperable from our elective form and changes meep rable from our elective form of government, but salutary and the faithful administration of its purity and the faithful administration of its concerns, the wisest and most experienced of our citizens, when called to discharge its highest functions, have not failed to evince those sensations of difficence and self distruct, which the magnitude and difficulty of the trust inspired, what foolings of desnondency the trust inspired, what feelings of despondency and fearful anxiety must not be awakened in the breast of him, one of the humblest of your extr-cens, who is about to enter upon the same arduintricate and embarrassing; who can key no claim to other than the ordinary endowments of na-ture, and who cannot fail to be peculiarly conof his own delic encies and imperfect ons

ecious of his own delicencies and imperfections. But if, notwithstanding all these decouraging circumstances by which I feel myself autrounded, an honest zeal for the public good; if an arident degire to promote the general welfare and happiness of the people; if an assiduous and untiring devotion to the advancement of their best represents; and if an unwearied industry in the faithful discharge of official duties, can in any measure compensate for the absence of those accomplishments and attainments so necessary and decirable in the character of a chief magistrate of a great and growing commonwealth, or will in some degree justify the choice which its causes have made, I trust I may be permitted to say, without incurring the imputation either

That, in the discharge of the various and That, in the discharge of the various and complicated duties which have been assigned to me, I shall often err, admits of no doubt—to be exempt from error is not the lot of final humanity; voluntary errors will not be committed for such as are involuntary, and result from the m and imperfection of our nature, I shall gence and forbearance of my we officers, fruity relying on their candor, figence and discrimination, to ascribe them proper source.

dministering the affairs of the govern

ment, the constitutions of this state and of ment, the constitutions of this state and of the union, which in your presence I have this day solemnly sworn to support, will be my guides. The immutable principles of justice and of equal rights, on which they are based, will be realously guarded and maintained. The powers vested in the executive branch of the government, by the constitution, will be executed with that castions and discertions which their importance. caution and discretion which their importance times precribed by that instrument. All law, the execution of which falls within the acops of execution duties, will be carried into effect, in such manner as to ensure equal and exact justice to all. femands, and so as in no case to trans, and the

In syed the retreat of his chieftain. A body funds of an office, the duties of which he has been the capacity nor the inclination to personate the first play croached to the swamp where Philip lay croached, glating with fory and despair. Before he was sware of their approach, they had began to aurround him. In a little while, he saw first of his trusticst followers laid dead at his feet; all the control of t be discountenanced and rooted cut of society, not encouraged by the bestowal of places of trust and profit on its votaries. It is manifested from the very nature and design of our civil mattutions, that those to whom any part of the public business is entrusted, should be such as will make it their business, not only thoroughly to iderstand their duty, but who will, also, industrously, and faithfully attend to its reformtriously and faithfully attend to its perform-

To maintain relations with the general go-To maintain relations with the general government and those of our sister states, at once friendly and conciliatory, will be my constant aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, tending to promoto the general welfare, as it will be my duty, so also will it accord with my inclination and best wishes; should encroach-

tined to enjoy upon the earth; containing a population, intelligent, industrious and enterprising, and possessing a soil capable of the highest possible state of cultivation, rich in her agricultural, her manufacturing and mineral productions, is destined, at no remote period, by a wise course of legislation, and a skilful husbanding of her transporter to become as from her legislation. that the enlightened body I am now addressing, ing of her resources, to become, as from her local position and the physical advantages she being one, which, considering the high source from mently enjoys; she of right ought to be, the brightest star in our political galaxy, can scarcely admit of a doubt. First, in the march of internal improvement, Pennsylvania will be the last to recede from a system which promises so much, and from which, by pursuing a judicious and prudent course of policy, there is so little to fear. A system of internal improvement progressive in its character, advanting to ment progressive in its character, advancing to ment progressive in its character, advancing to-wards its final consumnation, steadily but sure-ly, conducted skilfully, and on principles of pru-dence and economy; not suffered in its course to outstrip the credit, or to impair the public con-fidence in the fiscal operations of the state, ought, in my opinion, to form a prominent fea-ture in our state policy.

The internal wealth, and resources of the

The internal wealth and resources of the The internal wealth and resources of the state, consisting of agricultural productions, which may be increased to an incalculable extent; of iron ore and coal, anthracite and bituminus, imbedded in our hills and our valles almost without limit and without stint; besides a variety of other valuable productions which are variety of other valuable productions which are constantly developing themselves, cannot be made available to their possessors, or to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the community, without the aid of such artificial communications, as will facilitate their transportation and conveyance from the places where they are produced or deposited, to such points and places where they may be profusibly conand places where they may be profitably converted and disposed of to the uses for which tood and nature have designed them. But to use of our free institutions, but repen such communications must be the work of time, to enable our citizens to reap the golden.

Our judiciary system, too, would seem patience to force us into measures which in the ad may greatly retard, if not entirely defeat the object we have so much at heart by at? time of empting too much we shall only embarase perations, and protract the accomplishment things it is out duty to guard.

As a real friend to a system of internal im-rovement such as I have described; as one to hom the character as well as the prosperity of the state, and the comforts and conveniencies fall its citizens cannot fail to be subjects of the deepest solicitude and concern, I would take a deepest solutitude and concern, I would take case on respectfully to suggest, whether we old not be more likely to ensure success to e system itself, by confining, for the present, our energies as well as all the means of the state to the works already commenced, and to the gradual extension of such as require to be extended to answer their original design, or to render them useful and profitable to the public; thereby ensuring their speedy completion and securing to the treasury an additional source of revenue which will relieve it from embarrass ment, inspire confidence in its resources, and give a new impetus to the public mind and feelin favor of communeing and conducting to cossful completion, hereafter, other important objects of enterprize and public utility.

tant objects of enterprise and public utility.

To aid, encourage, and protect agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, the three important branches of our national industry, as well as the great acurces of wealth and prosperity to our citizens, and I may add, of real independence to our common country, are powers to be exercised exclusively by Congress, and with that care and caution which shall secure to the one, equal advantages with the other. It cannot be decided, because the four ence to our common country, are powers to be executive may from time to time find it necessary and specified and specifical acts and teached, however, that the later of the acts and caudition which is of the acts and caudition of its hard some of which will be carried into effect, in more as to ensure equal and exact justificated for their heaping and representation in which is of the acts and teached with the source in finite to time find it necessary and expedient to recommend.

Permit me, follow citizens, before closing this equal advantages with the other. It cannot be decired, however, that the latter branch of our common country. Whilst in the old world, we people of Pennsylvania, is still in a great measure in its infancy, and requires the artificial stirm mutus of legislation, to bring it to that state of all political power; that government of the other teached with the blood of its unoffending subjects, and other perfection in which it may take its rank in point of the unclease for their henclit; that those site of the political power; that government of the other teached with the blood of its unoffending subjects, and other perfection in which it may take its rank in point of its while the people are finished for their henclit; that those site is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for their henclit; that those is the people are finished for th The republican maxims, that the people are the source of all political power; that governments are instituted for their benefit; that those who administer them are their servants, hound to other their servants, hound to other their servants, hound to other them are their servants, hound to other them are their servants, hound to other them are their servants, hound that the late act of Congress, "in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports," has gone far to produce the result desired; the efficacy of the provisions of the act just mentioned to give vigor and permanency to cur manufacturing establishments, will soon be fully tested, and should the experiment made, be found inadequate to attain the end desired, we may

ing the feelings of the realer in favour of the hapless were at whom he revoles. "Plut p," he hapless were at whom he revoles. "Plut p," he hapless were at whom he revoles. "Plut p," he haples were at whom he revoles. "Plut p," he haples were at whom he revoles. "Plut p," he haples were at whom he revoles. "Plut p," he haples were at whom he revoles that he haples do not not all used have a hundred miles backward and feward, and the truth of the secondary of the English forces through the woods all its operations, into a warmp, which proved but a principal to the people, and to aid in carry large and the true interests of its olivenence of the people, and to aid in carry large and the true interests of its olivenence of the professions of the Povernment of the professions and the provention of the professions of the professions and the provention of the professions and the professions of the professions and the professions and the professions are all the recommendation of the constitution or the legislature; no individual, flur-force, and especial to be appointed and the professions and the professions and the professions and the professions are subminity from the wildness and dready in the constitution or the legislature; in individual, flur-force, and especial to the professions and the professions of the professions and the recommendation of the constitution or the legislature; in individual, flur-force, and especial to the constitution or the legislature; in individual, flur-force, and especial to the constitution or the legislature; in individual, flur-force, and especial to the constitution or the legislature; in individual, flur-force, and especial to the constitution or the legislature; in individual, flur-force, and especial to the constitution of the constitution or the legislature; in individual, flur-force, and especial to the constitution of ing the feelings of the reader in favour of the file most delicate, and certainly the least dements, and over which a salutary influence may be shed by legislative enactments, tending to protect those engaged in them against imposition and lose, and to ensure to their labour its legitimate retern; such are some of the mechanic arts and other brances of bosiness pursued by the working classes, immediately connected with them. Every legislative enactment having for its object to foster and encourage this useful and valuable portion of our citizens, is an incentive to a laudable emulation to excel in every species of industry embraced within its provisions; and it is a duty of the first obligation imposed upon those entrusted with the administration of Government, to infuse into the ranks of industry a spirit of filial confidence, that their interests will not be treated with indifference and neglect by those who are bound difference and neglect by those who are bo

vernment and those of our sister states, at once freendly and conciliatory, will be my constant aim; to sustain the former in all its measures, tending to promoto the general welfare, as it will be my duty, so also will it accord with my inclination and best wishes; should encroachments unhappily be made by either, on the rights of the state or any of its citizens, they will be resisted in a manner becoming the dignity of a great and independent sovereignty.

With regard to the great question of internal improvement (about which there seems to be some diversity of opinion, and upon which it may be expected that I should express my own,) whether considered in reference to the powers of the general government, to aid in constructing works of internal improvement, of a national character by the appropriation of innoney for such objects; or in reference to the policy of this state, in constructing useful and necessary works of improvement within its own limits, at its own expense, and under the immediate supervision and control of its constituted authorities. I can truly say, that I have never doubted the former, and that nothing has yet transpired to induce me to question the latter.

That Pennsylvania, patriotic, enlightened and prosperous, blessed with a constitution securing to her citizens the highest privileges man is designating and the result of this government, that I fear a repetition of this government, that I fear a repetition of its reconstitution and the result of the constitution which it rust no statesman will disregard or philanthropic treatment of the great question the latter. throughout the state, in such manner that the poor may be taught grats;" an injunction which I trust no statesman will disregard or philanthropist treat with neglect. This call has been so frequently made by the eminent statesmen who have preceded me in the executive department of this government, that I fear a repetition of it now, will be considered as forming a subject too stale and hacknied to be productive of to stale and hacknied to be productive of any beneficial effects; but as some of those calls have heretofore produced favorable results, may I not be permitted to indulge the lope, that the enlightened body I am now addressing, as being one, which, considering the high source from which it emanates, is entitled to their unqualified deference and respect. The philanthropic design, and patriotic intention of the framers of the constitution cannot, certainly, be passed over with indifference by any legislative body which views the subject of education in all its important hearings, as well with regard to the evils resulting to society from a wast of that moral and scholastic instruction to which a large portion of our citizens, who are now destitute of the means of obtaining them, is doomed; as in reference to the stability and permenancy of our free institutions, themselves, which must always materially depend on the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is an incontrovertible truth, that civil liberty never can flourish in the same soil with ignorance; to be duly appreciated and rationally enjoyed, the ample privileges it confers, and the rich blessings it imparts, murt be felt and understood; without the lights of education, the only true source of correct inmurt be felt and understood; without the lights of education, the only true source of correct information, this never can be accomplished. That legislature therefore, which shall have devised and brought to maturity a system of education, by means of primary or common schools to be established throughout the state, and supported by its own munificence and liberality, on scale so broad and extensive as to reach ever a scale so broad and extensive as to reach ever village and neighborhood, and which shall in sure to every indigent child in the common wealth the rudiments of learning at least, will not only have contributed largely to the perpetuation of our free institutions, but reared to

Our judiciary system, too, would seem to require revision, and ought, it is believed, to form another subject for the serious deliberations of the legislature. Under the present system, the time of the judges of the supreme court is so constantly engrossed and occupied, and their labours have become so onerous and incessant, our designs; the credit of the state and the public confidence in its ability to meet its engage or reflect in, which to inspire confidence in their occase, should these fail, the system itself must suk—against such a state of the settled law of the land, are all essential and important: besides the constant accumulation of important: besides the constant accumulation of business arising from obvious causes, notwith-standing the efforts of the judges to keep it down, and the unavoidable delays consequent there-on, are becoming evils of no small magnitude. Whether establishing a tribunal to sit as a court of errors and appears. of errors and appeals, increasing the number of judges on the beach of the supreme court, or so judges on the bench of the supreme court, or so organizing the present courts as to ensure a more equal distribution of labour among the judges of the supreme court, and those of the common pleas, having a tendency to expedite the public business and to give more vigor and efficiency to the administration of the laws, would afford the better remedy, is a question submitted with great deference to the wisdom of the legislature.

With an anxious desire on my part, to cultivate spirit of friendship, harmony and good will with all those connected with the administration of all those connected with the administration of the government, and more especially with those who constitute its legislative department, I pledge myself, that, to all their measures tending to promote the public good. I will yield a cheerful and hearty concurrence, asking in re-turn a reciprocity of good feeling on their part, together with their aid and co-operation in such measures, tending to the same object, as the executive may from time to time find it neces-sary and expedient to recommend.

sings of a profound peace; of presperity unex-ampled in the history of nations; of a governampled in the history of nations; of a govern ment based immediately on the will of the peo-ple, and administered on the purest principles of

republican simplicity; of laws mild and humane, administered peaceably but promptly, and executed even unto the death of the offender, without termine to confusion, and without producing other sensations in the public mind than those of acquiseence in, or submission to, the justice of the possities they inflict; of liberty, civif and religious, secured to as by written constitutions, hearing in their train the freedom of speech, the free ascreise of the rights of conscience; privilages, which it is devoutly hoped no American citizen, will ever relinquish but with his life, whatever may be the specious pretext to induce the sacrifice. In short, we inhabit a country, which from its earliest infancy to the present day, Providence, by the most signal manifestations of its goodness and protecting care, festations of its goodness and protecting care seems to have distinctly marked for its own And permit me here emphatically to say, that if there is a nation on the face of the earth, which, more than any other, is bound to be devoted to its God by all the sacred ties of gratitude and, love that nation is the American

tiede and, love that nation is the american people.

Having now, fellow citizens, briefly delineated to you some of the general principles by which in the course of my administration I shall be governed, and adverted to others which will be cherished and maintained, I shall, in the fear, and as I humbly trust, under the guidance and direction of that all wise Being in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations, proceed to the discharge of my duty. seed to the discharge of my duty.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Pennsylvania Colonization Society having, with the senction and by the recummendation of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, resolved to send a vessel to Laberia, with such persons of colour as may be liberated from alavery, and who are willing to emigrate to Africa, has made an arrangement to transport upwards of one hundred emaneigated alaver is the brig Liberia. of this port, which vessel will sail hence, for Norfolk, in a few days, to receive the emigrants and soavey them to the American colony. The Society has, by the liberality of many etilizer of Philadelphia, been able to procure funds nearly sufficient to secumpish this desirable object, but still requires a few hundred dollars to complete the equipment of the expedition. The friends of African civilization, and of the abdition of slavery, are therefore most respectfully lavited to contribute to this object, either by docations of money, materials for clothing, books and stationary (for the labrary and schools of the colony) or in any other way which their liberality or convenience may suggest. Donations in money will be gratefully received by Dr. Thomas C. James, No. 7 York Buildings, the President of the Society; by James Bayard, the Secretary of the Society, and Gerard Ralston, No. 103 South Front street. Treasurer. Donations in other articles will be received by Gerard Ralston and John Hanson, the owner of the brig Liberis, No. 3 North Water street.

The public are respectfully informed, that the Parent

treet.
The public are respectfully informed, that the Parer ociety has a list of the names of several hundred slave whose marters will gratuitously emancipate them, a com as the necessary funds shall be obtained for their our-yance to diberia. The editors of the city papers are respectfully re-useted to give the above an insertion.



Theatre-Chesnut street. BOXES, 75 cents-PIT, 37 1-9-GALLERY, 25.

			Mr. N	OOB. OWBOTHAM. JEFFERSON.
lodin,				
Prozimbo,				
			Mrs.	
Cora	*********	********	Mra. 1	ROPER.
tr Gittman	y		OF Mr. J. Mrs. T	URNER.

Philadelphia Theatre-Arch Street. SECOND NIGHT OF PAUSTUS.

or no bea	required,	the Gra	ma of	a 'wend We	mantie Dra-
		FA	USTUS.		
set 138			*******	Mr. A	RCHER.
gabalwacogoli	iles,			Mr. J	KWVIS.
munitin, .				Mr. V	ALTON.
eretta,				Mru.	PRANKLIN.
Previo	TH	E BA	TH R	OAD;	Parce of
100				Mr.	ANDREWS.
					HAMILTON.

Washington Amphitheatre-N. Liberties. MONS. FORIOSO'S BENEFIT This Evening, December 17 

By Master RAYMOND, without saddle or bridle By Master RAYMOND, without saidle or bridle. ORSEMANSHIP, by Mr. S. P. STICKNEY, on 2 Horse Mr. RICARDO will appear and sing 3 Comic & by the FORIOSOR.

The Evening's Performance to conclude with the adv
Farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

Chesnut Street Theatre.- A CARD. R. SLOMAN respectfully announces the conclusion of his re-engagement, and that his BENETIT will take place on SATURDAY next, being the last time he can have the pleasure of appearing before his friends, previous to his engagements at New York and Charleston.

Saturday next, 19th December, 1829,

Saturday next, 19th December, 1029, Will be performed a splendid variety of entertainments, consisting of the sterling Consedy (in which Mrs. Sloman will appear.) of the PROVOKED HUSBAND;
OR, A JUURNEY TO LONDON.
Lady Towaly. (her last appearance). Mrs. Sloman.
Squire Richard.
In the course of the evening, Mr. Sloman will sing several New Comic Songs, never before sing by him in this city, including a New Song, dedicated to the Philadelphia Firemen—a copy of which may be obtained on Schurday morning, at the Theatre, or of T. Dusilver, Market street. A New Song, entitled Money is your Friend! Is i

not?
A Comic Song—Getting a Living by Dying all day.
George Alexander Stavens' description of a Storm—which will be one; in the dress and character of a ship in wrecked Sailor, with an appropriate Sen Sonne, ahip is distress, 8.c.

The eclubrated Bavarian Broom Girl's Song, called
Buy a Broom, arranged as a Duett, will be song by
Mr. J. Jefferson and Mr. Sionnan, in the character of

r. J. Jefferson and Sar. communication Gleta.
Recitation and Song.—Jerry Blossom's Adventures.
The aclebrated song of the Opera Singer.
A very longhable intertuide and a Comme Farce, in
thick Mr. Bloman will perform.
The whole to conclude with J. Bloman's "Visit to hich Mr. Bioman will perform.
The whole to conclude with J. Sloman's "Vis to Stage," in which he will announce when he in-tered the Stage, and respectfully bid fastwell. Further particulars is future bills.

J. P. The Box Hook will be open on Friday.

Theatre, Chesnut street-A CARD. Theatre, Chemist street—A Card.

R. PEARMAN begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that his RE-NEPIT will take place on Monday next, December 21st, 1829, upon which occasion will be presented the grand Melo Dramatic Opera of DER FREINCHUTZ, in which MB. and MBS. PEARMAN will perform, houng their last appearance this a saong every core will be taken in the production of this opera; and, in addition to the attength of the company, the Band and Choruses will be greatly sugmented. After the Opera, a grand manical POT POURBE, in which all the Operatic talent will be combined. To conclude with an entire new FARCE. For particulars see small bills.



### PHILADELPHIA:

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 17, 1829.

The COMMISSIONERS of the NAVY, in their sport to the Secretary, printed among the docu ments accompanying the PRESIDENT'S MEs-sage, apply themselves principally to the question—"is not the number of Navy Yards gr er than is consistent either with econom he want of the service?" They state their deci ded conviction to be "that, with the exception of the yards at Boston, Washington, and Nor folk, and another near the Gulf of Mexico, (principally as a place for the deposit of stores,) all of our other yards might in the course of a few years (allowing time to remove the ships, &c.) e dispensed with, without injury to the Nava service-provided an establishment be made ear Newport, Rhode Island. That the place f general rendezvous, in peace, and in war, hould be the Chesapeake Bay, and the waters t or near Newport-that the yard at Washington should be retained as an auxiliary to the on and that at Boston as an auxiliary to the other. And the opinion is confidently entertained, that economy and efficiency would be greatly promoled by such an arrangement."

A reduction of the number is urged on the grounds of both economy and convenience. It is said, too, that the harbour of Boston can only be entered with a fair wind, that its spowtorms and fogs prevent serious and frequently neuperable difficulties. The same objection is applied to that of Pontsmouth. To New ORE. PHILADELPHIA and PENSACOLA, it is bjected that neither is easily accessible, and hat the two latter cannot be entered by ships f great draught. The choice of the positions recommended, is

stified by these arguments:-" Our maritime frontier presents two prominent positions, of which a skilful invading enemy would endeavor to gain possession -as enabling him, more ofuslly than any other, to harase our coasting and foreign trade, and cut off our internal con ication by water-while they would also enable him, with but a small military force; com paratively, to compel us to maintain more than ten times his number of troops to protect points the very heart of our country which he might continually threatening, although he might never seriously design to attack. These posiions are precisely those which we should mos vigilantly preserve from his grasp. The very ons which render them objects of great interest to him, render them doubly important to us. If, he possessing them, could thus seriously annoy us, we, having them in possession, could thence most effectually protect our line of coast, and assail him, should be attempt a blockade An enemy excluded from those positions, car no where upon our coast find more than temporary shelter for his ships. It is, indeed, con-fidently believed, that, if we had these two points well secured, (and we surely posses ducements to maintain a squadron upon our coast would be so diminished—the difficulties conveniences, and hazards would be so num us and serious-that an enemy, even one physically and numerically our supe ships, would find it his interest to avoid such an attempt. The history of our revolutionary war, and our experience during the last war with Great Britain, indicate these two positions too clearly for them to be mistaken. Our past sufferings adush us, that the Chesapeake Bay, and the waters near Rhode Island, are our most value ble points; but, while this is admitted, there is great satisfaction in the reflection that they are known to be susceptible of perfect defence; and from their relative positions to each otheraccessibility, at all times, to ships of the great est draught of water, and their greater range of nchoring grounds than are afforded by other harbours on our whole line of coast, they form, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the two most important and desirable points for the general rendezvous of our Navy, in peace as well as in war; and these, they think, would, in every of them. The contents are a re riew, be the most judicious locations for our chief naval depots. The central position, the several cotillions. nildness and salubrity of the climate, the faciliies of ingress and egress, and the almost inexhaustible supplies of ship timber afforded by the Chesapeake and its tributary streams, render it uperior to any other place on our whole line of coast for a great naval station and depot; and next in the order of importance, for such pur poses, is Newport, Rhode Island, or some other pot in Narraganzett Bay. Aside of all the considerations which recommend these as the most important positions for naval depots and stations, in reference to the local advantages and facilities they afford for the rendezvous of ships, there are other views which strike our minds with increased force and interest, and conduct us to similar conclusions. Let us, Sir, for a moment, contemplate a state of war, and sup-pose these to be the general rendezvous of our Guarda Costa, consisting of line of battle ships, aided by steam batteries. These, co-operating with the permanent fortifications now in pro gress, would place those points in a state of serity, and enable us to protect extensively, if not effectually, our inland coasting trade, and to render invasion difficult and hazardous at any point, and probably impracticable at most; while our frigates, sloops of war, and smaller vessels, sailing thence, as they would be able to do at all times, and returning, as they might, in all winds, would annoy the commerce of the enemy in distant seas, even on his own coasts, and at would necessarily be obliged to draw the larger part of his force from our coast, (if stationed there.) We might thus compel him to act on the defensive, while the chances of our merchant and other vessels safely returning into port, would be greatly increased. The importance of a Navy does not depend so much upon the

number of ships as upon their size and efficiency, and a judicious disposition of them in reference to our own protection and the annoyance of an enemy to the greatest possible extent. In time

of peace, our ships, particularly those of the

line and frigates, ought to be laid up in situa-tions where they could be most easily united,

as it might happen, the first having declared was against of the subject, the two pr again present the ble than any other, for the Navy-butween the C each being so accessible, ingrem, that a junction them, might generally, if not at fected in less than forty hours. vantage of vast importance, not any other two ports fit for the

our ships of war, on our w Between Boston and the form such a juneture, und ces, it might take, ten days, er time; but with adverse wis not unlikely to occur, the 4 incalculable; for, so long as they nue, a ship of war might not be at of the harbor of Boston."

In another part of their report, the Con-SIONERS submit the following as the man their observations and manifest as the man mode of seasoning ship which they remark that " Live Oak Timber.-Let water for 12 months under cover, to protect it and and high winds. Its immersion by the fact, that it renders it rent. White Oak Timber.—Let it be

white User Timber.—Let it be a months in freeh, or two years to then taken up and sawed into subbe required—then placed under or three years, when it will be fit Yellow Pine.—Let it be docked. nthe, then taken up and use—then placed unde

Mast Timber.—Let it be immand covered in mud, and continue in until it shall be required for use.

All timber ought to be cut, if when the greatest portion of the in its circulation (say from the ber to the last of February)—minmersed in water ought never to be at any other season than early in to be avoided—and it should the may be practicable, after being seed to proper sizes, required in the put under sheds so constructed a free circulation of air; but at the shield it from too much expenses to attract of the construction of undergo a process like this, that would be increased twofeld.

The Commissioners entertain to an undergo a process like this, that would be increased twofeld.

The Commissioners entertain to an undergo a process like this, that would be increased twofeld.

The Commissioners entertain to the stocks, well protected, a sip or served, almost without expense, for a ber of years; probably as long as the a house, particularly if built of the best and properly ventilated.

and properly ventilated.

Launched, and not pret

Launched, and not protected while to by a house, or other covering, from the was as has from necessity been the one with of our ships, and continuing supersected, decay soon commesces, and become detive, particularly in their planking.

As to the effects of different hinds of water copper on ships lying in coffmary; salt adoubtless more corressive than fresh water, where there is not a streng control of the copper as is used for our ships. (6 w ) probably twenty to twenty-five pand I water, the effect upon copper, substituted to the copper as in used for our ships, in making farent places.

The bottoms of our ships, in making constructions attach themselves to the copper of copyring and the cop

formed on the external surface which some suppose protects the —and it may do so in a small de fact admitted, that copper can be or in fresh, than in salt water, we are doubt, the case with resm. , no doubt, the case with of ships, which is universally be durable in salt than in fresh we

durable in salt than in freels water—and the ha far more important material than copies is construction of our ships, whether we made the cost, or the difficulty of providing it. Suitable copper may be readily obtained at it times and seasons; but it requires years to po-cure suitable ship timber. And it may be marked, as worthy of consideration, but its water is salt in all of our harbors in any my calculated as rendezvous for our Navy.

The fifth number of Mr. Free MUSICAL PORT FOLIO has been parad in the same next form with its pe and containing a greater variety a catch, a Christmas hymn, a march, and

CONGRESS. In the Senate, on Tusselsy, Mr. Manns be troduced "a bill for the relief of the State Pennsylvania. Mr. Woonsuny introduced" bill to repeal the tennage duties upon shared vessels of the United States, and upon foreign vessels." The Annual reperi de Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the case was received, referred, and ordered the printed.

cas was received, referred, and ordered when printed.

In the House of Representatives, the Armil Report of the State of the Finances was used from the Secretary of the Treasery, 10,000 copies were ordered to be primed, and the propriete Committees. Among the propriete Committees. Among the presented, are removed to the from individuals claiming the mow held in the House by Messes, for the lay, and Pryor Lea, which were secretly control to the Committee on Election. A received to the Committee on Election. A received to the Committee on Election. Mr. Committee on Education. Mr. Committee of Committee on Education. Mr. Committee of Ways and Means, an inquiry late the pediency of reducing the duty on salt, but the question of consideration being demanded by Mr. EARLE, of New York, and the ayes making ordered, the resolution was rejected, the being ordered, the resolution was rejected, the 92 to 76. 92 to 76.

The last number of the African Especial Contains two letters lately brought by the library from Dr. Mechlin, the agent of rican Colony. They are dated the star gust last. The attack which had been hended from the natives, as mentioned Mechlin's previous letter, of the 6th of the was not made. King Boatswain had from the neighbourhood of the colony, with him about 250 captives, which he had bably disposed of as slaves at Gallacan consequences of his incursion, it is so will be felt in the difficulty of precering me cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the use of the colony during the cassada for the cassada for the colony during the cassada for the cassada f was not made. King Soutawan use from the neighbourhood of the colony, of with him about 250 captives, which he is bably disposed of as slaves at Gallean consequences of his incursion, it is any will be felt in the difficulty of presering of caseada for the use of the colony dur-rainy season, from the natives in the six hood, who have been prevented from a their crops in the ground. The estimate factories at Galleans are the incentives tinual wars among the natives.

tinual wars among the natives.

The factory at Grand Bases, which there well at one time an intention of discontin

76, mw p. 77, mw

grants their le clearie Many the He

during of the

eclony letters sickne that be rican ( a trad diately gold, Leone

PHI

Algeme Al

nington, tain wh timore, Catalian had lost NEW morning folk. Arrive phia, be NEW Bonnir, sail for l 13th. mews; BOS

ladelphis 13th.— Sebr. Behr. LAMI

ALE:

SHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—Arrived, packet ship hlgonquia, West, from Liverpool, with modue, to T. F. Cope & Sons. Sailed Nov. 11, in co. with ship West. Byrness. Nov. 20, exchanged signals with the W. B., Cope & Sons. Besited Nev. II, in on with ship Wins. Byrnes. Nov. 20, exchanged signals with the W. B., saw her frequently on the passage, and last in lat. 46, lon. 56, (arrived.) Spoke, in lat. 47 N. lon. 13 W. ship Juno, from New York for Bremen. The A. has been within the Capes side Friday. Passengers, Dr. James H. Behan, Messry. John Doyle, James Walker and Edward Walker.

CLEARED, brig Shawmut, Wing, Boston, A. C. Harelsy.

arelay. Brig Apollo, Gage, Rio Janeiro, A. C. Barelay. Siloop Friendship, Danean, Alexandria, J. Hand. Schr. Wm. Tell, Ortley, Baltimore via Canal, A.

bel, with factic.
Fair Trader, Somers, 5 days from Philadelth flour and coal.
Abel Hoyt, Hand, of Madison, Conn. 12 days

folk.

Arrived, sehr. Gov. Rrooks, Lowell, from Philadelphia, bound to Boston.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 12.—Arrived, brig John Ward, Bonant, 19 days. Left, brig Panthea, of this port, to anif for New Orleans in 6 days.

18th.—Salied, brig Birsanger, Stowe, 8t. Bartholomews; Telegraph, Bigelow, Virginia.

BUSTUN, Dec. 14.—Arrived, ship London, Dwyer, of Salem, Croustadt, 18th Oct., Elsineur, 3d Nov.—Left at C. shipa Cabinet, Manufield for Boston, ready; Black Warrior, Pulman, Cuba, uncertain. Balled from Elsineur in company with ship United States, Wilson, for Bordeaux, (arrived) and brig Carsina, Gifford, for

iron and hemp would be a total loss.

Brig Amstel, Linnell, Labradore.
Cleared, ship Gen. Pike, Sise, Portemouth.

Brig Kuterpitze, Smow, St. Thomas.

Brig Wolge, Nickern, Charlaston.

SALE M. Dec. 12.—Arrived, heig Hope, Beckford, from Malta, Odays, and 29 from oil Gibraltar.

13th.—Salied, brig Rebecca, Andrewa, Baltimore; schr. James, Bodiman, Cape de Verda.

HOLMES HOLE, —Dec. 10.—Arrived, schr. Philadelphia, Mitchell, from Baltimore.

13th.—Schr. Triton, Thompson, from Turks Island.

Schr. New Packet, Cowley, do.

LAMBERT'S COVE, Dec. 12th.—Brig Andes, Schr. Kew Packet, Cowley, do.

LAMBERT'S COVE, Dec. 12th.—Brig Andes, Steaklet, Rto Jasseire, 18th October. Left, ships Gov. Strong, Wilson, for Boston, 10 days; Isis, Gale, from Schenkler, Brig Latone, Baneroff, for Philadelphia, 15; Z. pphorah, Delasdersier, Cape de Verds, noc; Roxana, Holmes, Boston, 20; Swittsure, Prindle, liebarging, Nantilus, Frost, uncertain; Calbope, Page, nor Persambuca, just arrived. Saled, 12th, U. S. hap Natches, Capt. Claxton; and Vandalia, Captain sellsgher, latter for Habis; brig Floresson, Jones, for Sucasa Ayres. Spoke, 3d instant, lat. 31 20, long, 66

Seasoa Ayres. Spoke, 3d instant, lat. 31 20, long, 66

O, brig Applorp, Boden, 3 days from Alexandria, for R. Th.mas.

p. Th.mas.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 12.—Arrived, barque Dra10a, Gardaer, Gottcaburg. Baw, off Bouth Shoal,
17st lines Plant, Foster, from Hamburg, for Philadel10bia.

his.
The lime in the sobr. Volusia, which went ashore in ortus llay on the night of the 3d inst. took fire on the 19th following, and burned the vessel up.
Arrived at Edgertown, 12th inst. ship Atlantic, Fish-, from Nastucket.
A LEX ANDRIA, D. C., Dec. 12.—Sailed, sloop armer's Daughter, Keene, Philadelphia.
SAVANNAH, Dec. 3.—Cleared, ship Helen Mar, Jarricon, New York.

SAVANNAH, Dre. 3.—Citared, ship Helen Mar, sarrikon, New York, Departed, brig Piesaren, Badershaw, Charleston, Departed, brig Piesaren, Badershaw, Charleston, Dilances, Cornsick, Philadelphia, and It 8 days from the Capes. be J. bl. made the Light 8 days since, and has been rice blown our the coast by gainst from N. E. Fr. brig La Dryos, Canchos, Point Petre, Guad. 31

soner Superior, Cox, Fort Royal, Martinique, 8 Brandy and molesses. Left brigs Flamings, of Hardward, for Wilmington, N. C., is 4 days; unas.lior, of Blue Itill, Maine, Mann, for do. in

ed, Br. ship Bengul, Bisnett, Liverpool. James Ferkins, Crowell, Havra. to sea, brig Homer, Myers, Bordenux. Pleiadee, Lowell, New Orleans. Jans, Fisher, Savannah

LATE PIRACT.—Captain Lindsey, of ship Candace, has furnished the editors of Selem Registar with the particulars of the ery of his vessel, by Pirates. We make the wing extract from his statement:—

be kept on foot and a new factor, Mr. Benson, appointed. The settlement at Milbburg io in the most flourishing condition, and the colonists the most flourishing condition, and the colonists the most flourishing condition, and the colonists that he is more that the same time the processity of further assistance, and allow them to make exports to Sierra Leone. The emitted his lands assigned them, and have commenced their lands assigned them, and have commenced clearing their town lots and building on them. Many of the deaths of those who came out in the Harriet are attributed to imprudent exposure during convalence, and eating immediately of the first are attributed to imprudent exposure during convalence, and eating immediately of the first of the country. The health of the colony was never better than at the date of the letters. There were but four or five cases of sickness. King Boatswain, of whom, it is esid, that he is more to be trusted than the other African Chiefs, has made proposals for establishing a trade with the colony. The country immediately beyond this town, Bo Pore, aboungs in gold, quantities of which are carried to Sierra Leone.

I am the complex with pistole—at the same time the name time the stemp of their dargeirs. Some of them immediately of the country immediately of the date of the craw were at quarters. As soon as they got on hoard, they show we had money to purchase our carge, and, as the ship was, they during convalence, and eating immediately of the country. The health of the country immediately of the country. The health of the country immediately of the country immediately of the country immediately of the country immediately object the translation of the country immediately beyond this town, Bo Pore, aboungs in gold, quantities of which are carried to Sierra Leone.

I are converted to the craw wer would avail nothing. I told them the whole truth. They then commenced taking our money, and what they pleased from us, with a man at the wheel, and a sentry at each hatchway. They then told us they would leave us enough to carry us to Boston. I suppose, from the number of men on board us, and the appearance of the men left on the pirate's deck, her number could not be less than fifty or sisty men. She appeared to be an American built vessel, of about 160 or 200 tons. At 6, P. M. it growing dark, and squally appearances, they left us, taking our small boat with them. After she disappeared in the dark, we wore ship and made all sail to the Westward. When he made sail, he steered 8. S. E. ne doubt in chase of the vessel seen shead. The next day examined, and found they had taken from us as follows:—Specie, 19,850 dollars: provisions, goods, wearing apparel, nautical instruments, watches, &c. to the amount of about 900 dollars more.

of about 900 dollars more.

FROM GUAYAQUEL.—The barque Peru, Cheever, of Salem, arrived at Guayaquil about the middle of July last, from Callae; and was discharging her cargo, when a demand was made by Gen. Cerdena, that Capt. Cheever should proceed forthwith to transport as many of his troops, (with their baggage,) as could be received on beard, to Paita. Capt. C. remenstrated without effect, and was compelled (without being allowed any time to arrange his business) to receive on board \$35 men and women with their baggage, &c. and to sail for Paita where she arrived in a passage of \$5 days—having stopped at Punato water, he was required to receive on board the sick prisoners at the Hospital; but upon his avowing his determination sconer to abandon his vessel, he was permitted to proceed without them. The Peru, after landing those passengers at Paita, returned to Guayaquil, on the 6th Aug, and was at that place on the 28th, to sail next day for Paita and Callao.

On Saturday last, a fire broke out at Bath,

Aug. and was at that place on the 28th, to sail next day for Paits and Callao.

On Saturday last, a fire broke out at Bath, Maine, the particulars of which are detailed in a letter to the editors of the Boston Courier:—About 6 o'clock in the morning, the alarm was given, which proceeded from the store of Col. John Young. The progress of the fire, on the south, was stopped at Captain Hatch's shoe store; and the north at Captain Edmund Freeman's store. The fire progressed west on Vine street as far as Colonel Richard R. Smith's cabinet warehouse, which was saved. The buildings destroyed are—the store (and goods) occupied by Colonel John Young; the large store belonging to Elijah Crooker, and occupied by Miss Hunter, as a mantus maker, and Mr. Rufus McLellan, as an English goods store, and one or two tenements; three tenements belonging to Captain John Hodgkins, occupied as boarding-houses, &c. the cooper's shop occupied by Mosers. Foster and Soule; the cabinet maker's shop occupied by Mr. Thomas Haley, (with much of his stock of lumber), the stores belonging to Governor King and Mr. Charles Clapp, occupied by Mesers. Conant, Webby, and Che. Clapp, Jr. as a grocery, shoe, and English goods store. Captain President and his stock very much injured. The loss is estimated at about \$8000, and but very little insured.

OFFICERS OF THE HORNET. The following is a correct list, according to the report of the commanding officer of the West India station to the Navy Department on the

India station to the Navy Department on the 29th October:—
Master Commandant.—Othe Norris.
Lieutenants.—Daniel H. Mackey, Jesse Smith, John L. Thomas, John Hamilton.
Surgeon.—William Birchmore.
Assistant Surgeon.—John F. Whitehill.
Purser.—Robert Pottenger.
Passed Midshipman.—Edward Schermerhorn.
Midshipmen.—James N. Forsyth, Richard R. Swift, Richard L. Tilghman, Gustavas R. A. Brooke, Edwin Laub, Charles A. Cannell,, Samuel S. Washington.
Master's Mate.—T. W. Robinson.
Gunner.—John Burns.

Gunner.—John Burns. Sail Maker.—John Adams.

TRIAL OF JUDGE WILLIAMS.—We learn from the Nashville Banner of the let inst. that the trial of Judge Williams was fixed to commence before the Senate on the Std. The trial of Sterling B. Robinson, before the Circuit Court on a charge of Murder, committed in an encounter in the streets of Nashville, was also about to come on. So great was the excitement and general interest taken in this trial, that four days were consumed before a jury was empannelled. Three hundred and fifty persons were summoned as jurors, and nearly all of them had formed and expressed opinions, as to the guilt or innocence of the accused.

LATEST FROM RIO JANEIRO .- By the brig LATEST FROM RIO JAMEIRO.—By the brig Andes, Captain Blacker, Rio Janeiro papers have been received at Boston to Oct. 14th. The frigates Imperatrice and leabel, (says the Pal-ladium,) had arrived at Rio, from Portsmouth, England, and brought out the Empress of Bra-zil, the new wife of his Majesty Don Pedro; his daughter, the young Queen of Portugal; and a great number of distinguished Noblemen. They were first saluted by a fleet of vessels sent out to meet them, and escorted into port. In conseto meet them, and escorted into port. In conse-quence of these welcome arrivals, there were great rejoicings, and business had to give place to holidays.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—We understand that the gentlemen whose names were on the nominating lists published in most of the papers, are chosen, but by what majority we are not informed. The opposition to these candidates was very slight. The aggregate vote cast was a small one; indeed, we have seldom seen less interest evinced in the election of our public officers than was displayed on this occasion. Mr. Otis was elected Mayor without opposition.—Besten Daily Adv. MUNICIPAL ELECTION.-We understand Boston Daily Adv.

Boston Daily Adv.

York, Pa. Dec. 15.—On Tuesday evening last three footpads attacked Mr. Nivens, of this borough, about a mile from town, on the old canal road, and robbed him of his pocket book, centaining sixty dollars. One of the rogues was a tall man, of dark complexion; the others could not be seen distinctly enough to be described.—When attacked, Mr. Nivans was returning to town on horseback. After they had made him dismount, he attempted to resist, whereupon one of them fired a pistol at him, which frightened the horse and caused him to break from the heads of the one who held him. They then threw Mr. Nivens upon the ground, and flad.—Two of the notes were of the York Bank, and had been marked by clipping the corners.—Recorder.

The Pirate hove to on our quarter, and orderour boat on board. I immediately sent the
first of the pirate, they were met by her boat,
thord, they asked where from, where bound
had cago, &c. and returned to their vessel,
fering me on board with my papers, which I

ed at Santa Fe, to insure female beauty. The business, though perhaps not extensive, will be safe. Few ladies will be disposed to claim for a loss; though each would easily find witnesses, of her own sex to prove it.

The exhibition and sale at the Masonic Hall, for charitable purposes, commences at mon to-day. A correspondent desires to call the notice of visitors to the tables for the aid of the Infant Schools, which are in want of funds and

surely merit encouragement.

In the State Senate, on Monday, the bill respecting the Philadelphia Bank was considered in Committee. The first section, authorising the sale of the stock held by the State, and the third, reducing the capital, were negatived. The second section, extending the charter, was

The London Times, in an article intended to prove that Indian corn is trash, says that the Calabrians make their broad of it; that it gives wine the mange, and man the scurvy.

Macfarlane, in his Constantinople, relates, a Macfarlane, in his Constantinopie, relates, as an instance of the corruptibility of Turks in office, that a European merchant, during the late war, having bribed the proper functionaries, sent a light vessel, leaded with wine, riim, coffee, sugar, &c. from Constantinople up the Danube,

to the Russian army.

Forbes, in his Oriental Memoirs, says that beggars are hired by the night, at the Banyan Horpital in Surat, to feast the bugs, fleas, and other vermin maintained in that benevolent in-

the Earl of Pembroke, is said to contain some curious manuscripts, of works never printed, in sister the Countess Pembroke.

ture of Lower Canada, against one of the Mom-bers returned from the Eastern Townships, as being by law ineligible. The objection is grounded on the fact, that the gentleman in question is a native of the United States.

The St. Louis Beacon, of the 28th ult. in peaking of the weather in that region, says,-

speaking of the weather in that region, says,—
The genius, Jack Frost, for several days past,
has been drawing mountain, stream, tower and
tree upon our window panes; he has stript the
groves, sailed up the streams, and so cold has it
tower, that the says of a streams,
would be no bad affair.

The Ladies' Working Society, of Augusta, Ga.

acknowledge the receipt of 801 dollars 27 1-2 cents, the avails of their Fair, held on the 25th ult. but regret that two counterfeit bills amounting to \$15, were passed on them.

The Milledgeville, Geo. Ladies' Pair, was

lem, Mass. on Friday. A promising and beau-tiful boy, the eldest son of John Bray, printer, while at play was run over by a horse and chaise, and so much injured that he expired in a few minutes after. The boy was seven years of age. In about half an hour after leaving his home, is the bloom of health, to attend school, he was carried back to his agonized parents a corpse!

The increasing consumption of cotton more than keeps pace with the increased growth of this great staple of the U. States. At present, sails and cordage are made of it; and it is a much better and cheaper article for caulking vessels than oakum, being more durable, and uch less impervious, as it naturally resists water when closely packed into the seams.

We have seen, says the Albany Daily Adver ser, a counterfeit \$10 bill of the New York State Bank, No. 7934, dated July 1, 1817, payable to H. Guest, jr.; John W. Ystes, cashier Fr. Bloodgood, V. Prest. letter Q. The outer stroke of the Q, in this bill, is light, in the nuine, it is heavy. The feathers of the eagle in this bill are coarsor than those in the gent The shade of the sun in the water is brighter in the genuine than in the counterfeit. General ly, the bill is extremely well calculated to de-

According to a report to the Georgia Legisla ture, the canal, from the Ogeoches to the Savannah river, will be completed within a few months, so as to admit boats. The sum expended is about \$144,000, and the additional cost is estimated at \$26,000.

A bill has been reported to the legislature of Tennessee, by the committee on manufactures, designed to encourage the culture of silk. The Banner speaks in terms of approbation of this effort to encourage domestic industry, and expresses a confidence derived from what has been said and written on the subject, that the culture of silk is capable of affording to skilful hands a profit fully adequate to the labour and expense

31,467,745 71 25,485,313 %

5,972,435 B

5,145,000 00 

are estimated 7,245,481 08 26,164,695 10

Leaving in the Treasury on the first January next, an estimated balance THE PUBLIC DEST.

Of which 9,541,011 58 is an account of the principal of the debt, herving the total debt, on the first day of January, 1830.
This debt is redocumable as follows:

The value of Domestic EXPORTS.

The value of Domestic articles expected for the adding 30th September last, is estimated at \$45,00 toing 3,100,301 more than in the preceding year.

The estimate of receipts for 1830, is no follower From Customs.

\$40,000,000
Laide 1,500,000
Bank Dividends 160,000
Incidental 160,000

The expenditures, including 11,300,000 applicable to the Public Debt, are estimated at.

The balance which will be in the Treasury on the let January, 1831, is estimated at 4.494,645 02; an amount, it will be seen, different very intite from the amount of estimated belauce on the let January next.

New York, Dec. 18.—Last Sunday night, by the aid of a false key, some unknown person entered the store of David Ruggles, a coloured man, and, after taking \$260, various articles, and destroying others, attempted to set the place on fire. Between 8 and 4 o'clock, on Monday morning, it was discovered by the watchmen, who burst open the door and extinguished the flames. This is a case which ought to excite public sympathy. Ruggles was an industrious man—who, notwithstanding he was obliged to contend against those projudices which a dark skin presents, had, by his conciliating manners, laid the foundation of a desirable little business, in the butter and grocery trade. In an unlucky interest the content of the store of Mesers. P. G. Taylor & Co. No. 100 Pearl street. The last was on Saturday night, when the robbers were frustrated in their object by breaking their chiesel, a piece of which fall inside of the store through as aperture they had made in the front door.

The prins tragedy bearing the title of Motamori was represented last evening, for the first time

cents, the avails of their Fair, held on the 25th uilt, but regret that two counterfeit bills amounting to \$15, were passed on them.

The Milledgeville, Goo. Ladies' Pair, was held, according to amouncement, in that place, on the 1st last. The receipts were upwards of 500 dollars.

Capt. Thurber, of the Experiment, at Providence, states that, on the 13th of November, seven Pirates were shot at \$1. Johns, Porte Rico. Two of them were Frenchmen, three Spaniards, one Greek, one American, named Samuel Cambell, belonging to Philadelphia, who, it is said, has respectable connexions. They were a hardened set of villains, and marched to the place of execution with the utmost unconcern, smoking cigars and exhibiting entire indifference to their fate.

Mr. Buckstone, an actor of the Adelphi theatre, receives great praise, in the Londen papers, as the author of "The Aspriest day of may life." Nothing is said of SCRIBE, from whom he stole it.

An elaborate argument, in one of our courts, to prove that Elisha and Elijah were but variations of the same name, was disposed of by the judge's remark that they were very much alike, and so were Marlboreugh and wokel-barrow.

An accident, truly distressing, occurred in Salem, Mass. on Friday. A promising and beautiful boy, the eldest son of John Bray, printer,

OT-UNION LINE TO BALTIMORE. -Steam Hoat Newcastle, leaves Chesnut Street Wharf every day at 12 o'clock, and arrives early next morning, in time for any of the Southern or Western conveyances.

(CTCITIEENS' CANAL LINE TO BALTIMORE.—Steam boat William Pean, Capt. Jeffries, departs from Arch street wharf every morning, at seven
o'clock. The public are respectfully informed that the
barges pass through the Canal, between this and Baltimore, daily.

ALMANACK. DECEMBER, MISES, SETS. WATER, PHANES 

COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.

MAP of the termination of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, as located by the Canal Commissioners, with the various proposed branches through the city, just received and for sale, price 50 cents, at the Map More, 144 Cheanut street, opposite the Theatre.

DRAWING. THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Class 14, for 1829, will be drawn at the Areade this after about, the 17th inst. at 4 e'clock, P. M.
YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. dec. 17-1t

ANNUALS FOR 1830. EAL & MACKENZIE have just received at No. 201 Chesont street, between the Theotre and Arcade, the Memeate and Pocket Almonack, for 1830, forgether with the London and American Annuals, viz: Friendship's Offering, Gem. Token, Keepushe, Winter's Wreath, Bijon, Amulet, Literary Bouvenie, Juvenile Forget-Me-Not, New Years' Gift, &c. dec. 17—4f

dre. 17-if

110GARTH'S WORKS.

THE Works of Wm. Hogarth, centaining one hundred and fifty-eight Engravings, with descriptions, in which are pointed out many beauties that hav hitherto escaped notice, with a comment on their more tendency, just received and for sale by URLEY, its Chapter street.

253 Market street, opposite Decatur stre

On Tacoday evening, here MARY R. BURKHART, with of Frederich Burchart, in the Thi gene of her age. On the many vening, feartened beneath BLOUNT, presquent daughter of the Rev. Prederick Breather, B. D. in the fourth year of her age. On the 10th inst. of a hignering lineau, in the 10th year of her age, Mrs. MARY CROSSIN, Her friends, and these of the fundly, are particularly invited to sitend the funtral, from her late residence, No. 9 Liven siter, hetween Locate and Walnut argent, to mearow thermon, at 2 o'clock.

At New York, on Tweeday morning, PHILO RUG-OLES, Eq. Counseller at Law, of Faughtagues, in the 64th year of hie age.

The imstallation of the Rev. Dr. M'AU-LEV, as paster of the Tunth Presbyterian Congregation, will take place at the charch, or Thursday evening. 17th inst, at 7 o'alock. On Sanday moreing rest, the paster will deliver his introductory expense. Survise in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Hunsell, and in the even-ing by the Rev. Dr. M'Auley. The pewer of said charch will be expected in sale, by assetion, on Monday more-ing, 21st inst. at 10 o'vlock. FOR SALE.

TWO first rate Threatles, just finished, and the most approved plan. Also, 2 Mules. Threatle can be seen at the steep of Threatle can be seen at the steep of DULLES, WILCOX & WELSH, dec. 17-31 No. 145 Market street.

No. 145 Market etreet.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THIS afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Union Casal Lettery with he drawn. Capital Prime 90,000 follors; two of 10,000, 4 210, two of 6,000; ten of one thousand. Tickets of this Office, No. 5; North Fifth street. To-motrow, New York. Capital pelas 10,000 follors. dec. 17-11

dre. 17—it

Dufief's Nature Displayed.

NATURE displayed in her mode of teachin issuesage to men; hence in new and infallible and their of nequiring Languages with unperalboled studied by decided from the mentjuried of the human mind, in consequently unbud to every aspeality. Adapted to the Franch by R. G. Defic.

Also, Dufief's Signatish Nature Displayed.

E. L. Caregit A. Mart, nor appreciated, by the in their, agents for the sake of the above work in this come term.

SUPPOSED on the 14th inst, an old far gold double cased Watch, miler's name andrews, Dublin, No. 846. Any informati

TO THE LADIES.

and Mores RAINFORM TONES, Franchity.
PRON. CURRANTS, PRUNES, Franchity.
only OLIVES, by the quart, or larger quantity.
rginis Pared PEACHES, of superior quality.
rginis Pared PEACHES, of superior TEAS, 7

Venne Hysen, and other superior TEAS, 7

whip Passifia.

Did Madeira, Sherry, L. P. Teacriffe, Muscat, and other WINES.

Local and Lucap SUGAR, refund with or without blood. Teacher with a general associatem of fresh GEOGE-RICE, for sale by ROBERT DONNELL;

No. 3 bouth Sixth street, adjoining the Schuylkill Bank.

Bank.

LADY OF THE MANOR,

NEW EDITION.

TOWAR & HOGAN, No. 284 Market stretave jour published a new and beantiful client
the LADY OF THE MANOR; being a series of a
vertations on the subject of Conferencies, tolorable
ple use of the subject of Conference of young
tourse—by less subject of Conference in 7 vi
doc. 17—8.

JOHN HARRISON. OPERATIVE Chemist, and Manufacturer of White and Red Lond, Orange Minord, Re. has the day taken info Co-parisorchip his sons, Thomas and M. Leib Harrison. The business haveafter will be conducted under the firm of JOHN HARRISON & SONS, doc. 17—3

THOSE persons who are compelled to apply for the Beasts of the Insolvent Laws, December Term, should nake application to me, the subscriber, on or before the Sith instant.

No. 48 Lombard street, below Fourth street, dec. 17—45

ELEGANTIAE LATINAE.

LEGANTIAE LATINAE; or Rules and Experiese illustrative of elegant Latin Style; intended for the use of the middle and higher schools, for sale by dre. 17—3:

TOWAR & HOGAN
No. 285 Market street.

AIDS TO REFLECTION, AIDS TO REFLECTION,
In the formation of a manly character, on the
several grounds of Pruisnee, Morality and Religion;
illustrated by select passages from our older Divisors,
especially from Archbishop Leighton. By S. T. Coleridge, with an appendix and illustrations from other
works of the anne author; together with a preliminary
essay, and additional notes. By James March, President of the University of Vermoot. For sale by
E. LITTELL & BHOTHER, Corner of Cheenut and Seventh

Columbian Steam Boat Company.

A annual meeting of the stockholders in the
Columbian Steam Boat Company, will be held
January 4, 1830, from the hours of 10 to 3 o'clock, at the
office of the company, No. 39 North Water street, where
are to be chosen seven directors to transact their business for one year.

M. POTTS, Treasurer.

dec. 17—d12t

THIS DAY. CIL
THE drawing of the 14th class Union Canal
Lottery, will take place this oftenoon, at four
o'clock. Tickets and shares, agued by the Managers,
can be had for nine dollars, by applying at the Farmers'
and Mechanics' Lottery office, No. 73 South Third
street, first below Dock.

dec. 17—1t

100. 1000|51. 100
Driee of Tickets only \$9—Halpes, \$450—Quarters,
\$2.25—Eighths, \$112;.
Orders from the country for Tickets in YATES &
McINTYRE'S Lotteries, promity attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia. Be
particular and apply at the above Office.—Congress Hall
is directly opposite.

SPLENDID PRIZES. 

Manufacturers' Market,

Nos. 13 and 15 NORTH WATER STREET.
VERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY
AFTERNOON, will be arranged for PRI-VATE NALE, A large and general associated of AMERICAN MANUFACTURED GOODS, comprising all the varieties made in the city and neighborshood, with an associated of AMERICAN PRINTED CALL. COPPS. GOODS, quantity of BRITISH and CANTON

FURNITURE SALE

AT PRIVATE BALE.—One very sage harness, can be seen at M. Swan, N. Third street.

SHERIPP'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponen, to nin

conher 20, 1920, at 7 o'check in the prevening, at the is

like yearly counts, payable to the hear and notice of Rebert duries forever.

Petral and taken in execution as the preparity of depression, deceased, and to be sold by "GDORGE REES, Special".

Sheriff's Odice, Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1000—17—3.

SHERIFY'S SALE. BY victor of a writ of Venditioni Exponer, to me direct becember 30, 1-30, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Met-chants' Cuffee House.

A LL that let or pione of ground, with the building the recent of the latest of the la Irty two dollars.

Related and taken in execution in the property of Owner, the head by OFORGE REES, where.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, Duc. 16, 1688 — 17—38

SHERIFP'S SALE. BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponer, to inc. of: will be sold at Public Vendon, on Wadnesday tember 30, 1920, at 70 clock in the evening, at the hant's Curior House.

consider 20. 1990, at 7 o'clock in the eventing, at the litery, chant's Curffie House, chant's Curffie House, and the left of the litery of th

revy year mrever,

School and taken in execution as the property of Gogeleritt, and to be sold by GEORGE ELER, Sandiff's Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1939—17—48

JOHN HARRISON, 94 Shippen street so applicant for the banefit of the laselyest Low, or caoning team.

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DRESS.
Desday, Mr. MARRE below the relief of the State
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GRESS.

the African Repulse, tely brought by the bel-sin, the agent of the fi-re dated the Stat of Ar-which had been which had been well as a most time of the other ot

Country, and for Shipping, caecu-it reduced prices. overy article connected with the Drug like Pharmaneutic

\$30,000 FOR 89 ONLY, THION CANAL LOTTERY, Class No. 14, to 1925, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, Thomasy, the 17th of December, 1829. Yates & Intyre, Managers. Easty No. Lottery—nine drawn

ALCOHOL CO.		I For			_			_	
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Tickets and shares in									

reade-Lottery Office, Fortune's Own Ab.de, N. E.

gen of Decatur and Carpender streets, back of the
do. 14-4f R. Manley & Co. 104 South street,

OFFER to their country enstemers Lettery Tickets, in all daly authorized Letteries, ten per und, cheaper than any other coline in the city. That is say: 10 dollar tickets at 8, 5 do do, at 4 60, which is received in of 12 per cent.

All one country friends, including cash, will be served to rough to develope, and the choice of mumbers picked at fee them.

Nos. 15 31 34, haif, \$10,000, to a lady in Delaware

many other valuable prigra. Trice of Tickets #10. We sell them at 9, ac. 10—17

## COUNTRY MERCHANTS.



MERCHANTS from the Western and Southern States, purchasing their fall associatements, as mapply themselves by calling at No. 49 North Second street, with a new and aptendid style of canvers and resurrent TORTOINS SIELL COMMIN, which the subscriber is the only manufacturer in the state States. The otyle of Count is becoming very formatide, both in New York and in this city, and far passes, in design and finesh, any thing of the kind ever produced.

M. S. LITTLEHOY.

B. LATOUCHE,

RESTAURATEUR, 142 CHESNUT STREET,

AS the honour to inform the gentlemen of
this city, that he can supply large dineer and supper Parties. His house is well furnished, and he can
dine fifty persons in one pariour. His stock of Old
to impain their own Wines, can do so at a small charge.

Any gestleman ordering Dinner can have the bill of fare
the day previous. the day previous.

BALLS AND WEDDINGS

Phosants, do. Chickens, Tetrapus, Pichiel Oysters, Chickens, Tetrapus, Pichiel Oysters, DINNER, PARTIES ARROAD.
Three different kinds of Somp.
HDE DINIES.
Oyster Pios-Partridge Per.
Fillet of Chickens on Suprems. equet of Chickens,

Baimt de Canned.
Chichen Baled.
Chatteuse de Perdix.
Codelatte a la Maintenen.
As pick des Filiets de Falen.
Geord Servant will be provided for dinner parties, either at home or abroad.

nov. 25-41

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

AND VENITIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY, MOSS & WALTON 5th streets.



INFORMATION WANTED,
OF ISAAC SEELIGSON, who left Philadelphia sematime is May tast, and has not since here hased of, is about the years of age, full face, dark hair, with a smit on his last eye; had with him a quality of lay (Goods, his wagen body green with an eil cover, at that since had a propriate bores, he was last heard from it Leorincows, Penn. August 19. Any one that has seen him gions filed pacied, would F. lieve the anxiety of his State by addressings M. Sechgeni, No. 100 North Susand strict, Philadelphia. dec. 16—30

MR. PLANTOU AND SON, SURGEON DENTISTS.

ne of Artificial Un-correspible Teeth, and who received from the Medical Society of Philadelphia a certificate which street the advantages and anyorizority of his Artificial Teeth over all the others made of correspible substances. Those he manufactures have not been sat ject to change color, nor decay, nor had smell; but, no the contrary, keep the menth sweet, last incomparably longer, and prevent the

partial or complete sets of teeth, as well as for all operations on the mouth, such as cleaning, fiting, plurging, and extracting teeth. Their residence is, booth Fourth Mout, No. 150, corner of Franc. dec. 15—Stawlm THOMAS DESILVER, JR.

BOOK SELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 217 Market street,
No. 217 Market street,
Mas constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical,
School and Miscellaneous Books; and Stationary of
strey description, including a regular supply of Paper
of Amics' superior manufacture, which he offers for
sale at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable
terms.

terms.

[8.7] Country Merghants, and others wishing to purchase any of the above stricles, are particularly requested to call and examine the assortion at and prices, previous to perchange elembers.

All orders promptly and carefully attended to, and particular attention poid to pucking, &c.

Job Frinting neatly and expeditionally executed, now. 30-set

Health, the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss.

Reader, if you have wealth, Perman the Journal of Health; The sixth monther given you the reason why The fact abouid he kept warm, and especially dry.

TO THE PUBLIC. OME years ago the author/ther obtained bytter
by paters from the United States, for an improvement in the manufacture of leathing, so as
unske it imperylous to water, which improvemenbe mad deposed of in several parts of the Unite
or Permeylous in a he has not disposed of a slog

P. G. NAGLE, Passette lee II—dif No. 35 South Third street, near Ches

Also for sale as above, the POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MODIE, including his Melodies, bal-ids, &c complete, is one octayo Volume.

JAMES CLARK

FFERS for sale, at No. 137 South Front street, a variety of Books, Paper and Stationary. Also, States, State Poicia. Lead Penetis, Roll and Black Ink, Iok Powders, Iok Stands, Wafers and Feating Way, Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Mauliests, Scanson a Journals, &c.

Parent Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in a superior style as above, or at the Bindery, over No. 25 Market attests.

Hags taken in exchange for any of the above articles.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.



arly in the evening.

IL f All baggage at the owner's risk.

N. DAVIDSON, Agent,
No. 3 Arch street.

ATEAM BOAT NOTICE.

UNION LINE TO BALTIMORD,
EVERY DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

THE STEMABOAT

NEW CASTLE will
leave Chemut street wharf
every day, at 12 o'clock,
for Haltimore, until the
navigation is obstructed by ice.
Passengers by this Line will arrive next morning at an
early hour, and in time for any of the Southern or
Western conveyances. Fare through only \$4.

The Morning Line is discontinued for the remainder
of the season.

REMOVAL. tone Consumption.

Also, his IMPEHIAL, which is so highly approved

f, being a very pleasant and wholesome beverage.

cet, 17—4f BACKGAMMON TABLE,

AND CHESS BOARD MANUFACTORY.

THE above mentioned articles are manufactured and sold, wholesafe or retail, by the subscriher, cheaper than they can be obtained elsewhere, in
the city of Phitadelphia.

For the convenience of wholesale and country dealtra, they are made of three different sizes, and to pack
in one nest; but each size may be had separately, if so
requested. requested.

This being the only manufactory of the kind in this city, the subscriber considers that no further comments on the subject will be necessary.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, net. 23—cod3m\* No. 163 Vine, near Fifth street.

REMOVAL. G. W. WATSON. COACH AND HARNESS MAKER,

DESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 40 Prune street to the establishment built expressly for Conch Making, at the junction of York and Laurel streets, Philadelphia, immediately in the vicinity and nearly opposite the Mansion House Hotel; where, from its being central, and on a more enlarged and convenient plan for business than the place formerly occupied by him, he hopes, by unremitting exertions, to receive a continuance of the patronge heretofore so liberally bestowed. Orders intrusted to his care shall receive his best attention as to taste, excellence of materials and work manshep, and will be executed with the strictest punctuality and dispatch. N. B. Particular attention paid to repairs.

One new gig, silver mounted, three second-hand do, two second hand dearborns, one second-hand coachec. aug. 10-dly CHARLES & J. H. BULKLEY,
HAT MANUFACTURERS.

LIFOLD STAND, 61 South Third
sirect, opposite Grarel's Hank.
LIFONEW STORE, 149 Cheanut
street, one door East of the United
States Horel, and opposite the United
States Hank.

aug. 12-M

FARE REDUCED TO \$4.

U. S. MAIL COACH for NEW-YORK,

BY THE CITIZENS' LINE,

UNION LINE FOR NEW YORK.

THE SHORTEST LAND CARRIAGE BATWERS THE TWO CUTES.

AND AN OF BROWNERS AND AN OF THE STREET THE TWO CUTES.

AND AN OF BROWNING THE STREET THE TWO CUTES.

AND AN OF BROWNING THE STREET THE

To Trenton ... 50 cents,
N. B. The only Line by Trenton, Princeton and New
ranswick. J VANDEGRIPT, Agent.

SHERIFF'S SALES On Wednesday, the 23d instant.

NHERIFF'S SALE.
virtue of a writ of Vendition! Exponen to me directed
eithe sold, at public vendue, on Wednesday. Decema
1829, at? o'clock in the evening, at the Merchanta'

E have just received this morning, by the skip Menongaliela & Delaware, a general as-sortment of Winter Bosicry; Ladies' superfine black Worsted, a few dozen supertine black ribbed Hose; five dozen Ladies' Mehair; extra size Mets' black and white Wersted and Lambe Wood Hose and half Hose,

dozen Ladies' Mehair; extra size Mets' black and white Werst d and Lambs' Wool Hose and half Hose, Children' Assorted to half gest assorted to the hose of the size of t seey soon dispose of them to our numerous customers, at No. 46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, shore Arch. J. KENNEDV.

N. B. A large assortment of goods, damaged by water, at the late fire in Market steed; Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, and Bombascts, with a great variety dec. 8—11

BHERIFF'S SALE.

D'virtue of a writ of Vonditioni Expanse, to me direct.

Do ob, whit he note is Parket Veredue, on Wednowday, December 43, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the greening, at the Merchants chants Coffee House.

BY THE CITIZENS' LINE,
For NEW YORK, via Bordentown and New Bronewick.

Will Explended new
Steam Boat Philadelphis. Captain Z. W.
KELLUM, leaves Arch
Birret Wharf avery day,
(Sondaya excepted) at 12 o'clock, for Barlington, firsten,
White Hill and Hordentows. Passengers for New York
take conches at Bordentows to New Brunswick, there
lodge, and take the superior Steam Boat New York,
Capt. G. Jenkian, sent morning, and arrive in New
York by 10 o'clock. Fare through, \$2.50.

N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Boat Office, No.
8 Arch Street, or of the Captain, one board of the Boat,
at Arch Street, tharf.
Passengers for Trenton, take coaches at Bordentown.
Returning, the Philadelphia leaves Bordentown at half
past 6 o'clock, in the morning.

FARE: \$34.50.

Only Morning Line to Baltimore.

NO LAND CARRIAGE.

Citizens' Canal Line of Steamboats & Barges,
between Philadelphia and Battimore.

THE new superior
steamboat WM. PENN,
Capt. J. P. Jeffres, leaves
Arch street wharf every
morning, (Sundays exPessengers by this line, pass through the Canal, on
board of splendid barges, warm and commodition, drawn
by six horses, in two hours, and arrive in Baltimore
early in the evening.

will be soid, at public venidue, on Wednesday. Decomber 23, 1829, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchantz Contect House.

No. 1. All that certain measure or tenument and tot or piece of ground theretobelonging, situated in an interest product of the produ

THERE THE LAW IN THE SECONDARY STATES AND A CASE AS NORTH DESIGNATION AND A CASE AS NORTH DESI

SHERIFF'S MALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Afias Venduloni Exponse, to me directed, with he nebd, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday Secretaria Collection and African Collections and Collections and Maidem streets, between Marin and Maidem streets, streets, bounded norniwardly by a fort lately sold by the Sherili, southwardly by ground late of John H. Brinton, westwardly by the said Creek, and eastward by Beach streets, subject in common with the adjoining to to the north, 50 feet front, to a yearly ground rent of \$120, payable half yearly, forever.

we donars per annum.

ed and taken in execution as the property of
the sold by GEORGE REES, Sheriff.

riff's Office, Philadelphia, December 9, 1839.—10 3t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expons, to ected, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesd 123, 1629, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Men House,

in length 1c0 feet to the middle of an intended street; being the same premises which Caich Carmalt and wife, by indeuture, dated the 18th day of November, 1887, granted and conveyed unto Jonathan F. Smith, in fee)
No. 3. Also, ALL those two two story brick houses and lot of ground situate on the westerly side of the Frankfort and Bristel turnpike road, at the distance of 1044 feet northward from Otter street, in the distance of 1044 feet northward from Otter street, in the distance of 1044 feet northward from Otter street, in the distance of

Sheriff Office, Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1828.—10 St.

SHERIFF'S BALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendition if Expanse, to me directed, but it he sold, at Public Vendue, on Wedneslay, December 23, 1824, at 7 evicek in the evening, at the Merchanta Conference of the County of Philadelphia, on the west ride of the Germantown Road, at the distance of 163 feet northward from the north side of Masters at rese, containing in front on said road 15 feet, and extreading along the north like thereon at 15 feet, and catendary of the county of th

lot of ground situate on the westerly side of the Frankfirt and Bristol turnpike road, at the distance of 104 feet north-ward from Otter street, in the district of Kensington aforesald, containing in front, on said road, 30 feet, and in depth 100 feet; subject to a yearly rest charge of 22 59.

No. 4. Also, ALL those three frank measurages and lot of ground, situate on the westerly side of the said Frankfort and Bristol turnpike road, in the district of Kensington, at the Bristol turnpike road, in the district of Kensington, at the first of the said frankfort and the said for the said frankfort and in front, on soid road, 24 feet, and in length or depth, 100 feet; subject to a yearly rent charge of 34 dollars, folking the same premises which floratio B. Pennock and wife, by incenture, dated the 24th day of March, 123, recorded in beed Book G. W. R., No. 21, page 472, granted and conveyered unto Jonathan P. Smith, in fee; subject to said read-charge.)

No. 3. Also, ALL that certain two story brick messuages unto Jonathan P. Smith, in fee; subject to said read-charge.)

No. 3. Also, ALL that certain two story brick messuages or tenament, and lot or piece of ground, sinuate on the west side of John street, between Delaware Sixth and levently streets, in the Estrict of Spring Gardens, in the sary large that the said John street, the feet in endes, so a corner; thence southward at right angles with the said John street, and the first in the said for street, and the said for st

beet blook G. W. B., No. 21, page 277, granted and conveyed unto Jonathan P. Smith, in fee; subject to said reatcharge?

No. 5. Also, ALL that certain two story brick messuage or tenament, and into rejecte of ground, situate on the west side of John street, between Delaware Fixth and Seventh streets, in the Ustrict of Spring Gardes, in the constry of Philadelphia, at the distance of 75 feet 4 and a quarter leide on authority of the said John street, and the construction of the said John street, and the last mentioned line, parallel with the said John street, 70 feet to a corner; thence southward at right angles with the last mentioned line, parallel with the said John street, 81 feet 8 inches, to a corner; thence enstward, at right angles with the said last mentions, the certain street in the cast with mention of the street of the said John street, 10 feet to a corner; thence enstward, at right angles with the said last mentions, the certain street in the said John street, 10 feet to a corner; thence enstward, at right angles with the said last mentions, the certain street with the said John street, 10 feet to a corner; thence enstward, at right angles with the said last mentions, the certain street, and the said John street, 10 feet to a corner; the certain street with street, 10 feet to a corner; the certain street with street, 10 feet to a corner, on the west side of John street of Spring Garden, in the county of Philadelphia, Corntaining in frout on and Severeth street, filtered feet in the said John street, and the county of June, 1800, of all these three summabled two story of June, 1800, of all these three summabled two story frame houses and to or ground, situate on the county of Philadelphia, and the street, and the str

superior sup